BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

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No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1842. No. 8619

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is two Pence.—Courier Office, 22d March 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

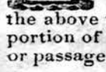
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 22d March, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Cambridge*, of 499 Tons, RICHARD BROWN, Commander, will sail for the above port in all this month, having a large portion of her cargo engaged. For Freight or passage, apply to

Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 22d March 1842.



FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom* of 1267 Tons, H. L. ESHELBY, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 22d March 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Ship *Margaret Pollock*, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.

Bombay, March 22, 1842.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S will this day continue the Sale of the remainder of the late Dr. HEDDLE'S effects &c. consisting of Books, Glass Ware, Furniture, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.—Bombay 22d March 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Bhansally Premchund Samjee*, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Cawnjee Dharsey*, sole Executor therein named; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st March 1842.

E. C. MORGAN,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

અખેર • ખબર

મરનાર • ભનશાલી • પરેમચંદ • શામજી • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • ફીનકુ • રેહેવાશી • હતો • તેનું • ઉલાં • વીલ • અમલ • વશીએતનામાનો • અખતીઆર • લેવા • શાહ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • જુદીકોર્ટની • શ્રુ • પરીમ • કોરટમો • ફાંનજી • પારશી • તે • એખલો • એકજ • વીલમો • ડેરવેલો • વશીલછે • તેને • અરજ • કીધીછે • જે • મકને • મલે—એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લો • કો • એકોલ • ફેનો • ભાભશાતા • કોમે • તેનાએને • અખેર • થામે—તારીખ ૧૨ મી • માચ ૧૮૪૨ • ઇ—શી—મારજીન—અરજદારનો • વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of GEORGE MCCOY, late a Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department, of the Honourable East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to JULIANA MARGARET MCCOY, Portuguese Inhabitant, the widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.

Proctors.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Charles Conrad Rebenack*, Esquire, late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company in their Twenty Fifth Regiment of Native Infantry on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to *Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee*, a creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1842.

HENRY COLLINS, *Petitioner's Proctor.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *hampooboye*, widow of *Ramchunder Balcrustnajee* and late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to *Soonder Balcrustnajee*, one of the Brothers of the above named *Ramchunder Balcrustnajee*, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of March 1842.

H. COLLINS.
Petitioner's Proctor.

जाहेर नामा

मूंबैइतील सुप्रीम कोर्ट येथें अर्ज केला आहकी कैलासवासि रामचद्रं बालकुष्णाजी मुबैईकर हिंदु सदरहु कोर्टी चे हदिंत राहानार यांची वीधवा चांपु बाई सांप्रत मेली तीचा सर्व आणी अवध्या वित विषयाचा व माल मिलक तीचा कारभार चालविण्याचा अखत्यार सदर्हु रांमचंद्र बालकृष्णाजीच बंधु तील यक बंधु सुंदर बालकृष्णाजी आहे त्यास ध्यावा त्यांत ज्यांत ज्यांचा समंध असेल त्या सर्वांसि हे वर्तमांन ह्या पत्रा वरून कलवीतो तारीक १७ माहे मार्च १८४२

१ हेच कालीन्स साहेब
वकील निसबत अर्जदार

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JAMES LIDDELL, late a Major in the First Regiment of Cavalry in the Service of the Honorable the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire, Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 14th day of March 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK.

TONTINE HOTEL.

ALL Subscribers to the above, who have not already paid the first instalment of 5 per cent. upon their respective shares, are requested to do so without delay; and also to forward to the Committee the names and descriptions of the parties intended to be Shareholders according to printed forms, which may be had on application to Messrs. REMINGTON and Company, Messrs. FORBES and Company, or at the BANK OF BOMBAY.

H. FAWCETT,
Chairman.

March 19, 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY Tuesday the 22nd March, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co., will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, the following assortment of Goods, viz. Grey Long cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, Tamboured Muslin, Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c.

And, *positively without reserve*, 10 Pieces of new Oil Cloth for Rooms, and 5 cases of iron wire fencing.

On account of the concerned a case of Raw Canton Silk marked C. D. F. C. R. 5. No. 2, landed damaged from the "*Asiatic.*"

At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker, on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

2 Double Barrelled Guns with Flint Locks, most neatly fitted up in cases complete, of best finish.
1. ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
1 Single Barrelled Rifle in Case.
2 Double Barrelled Pistols with Flint locks in case ditto.
1 Ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pairs of single Barrelled Pistols with detonating lock, without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

An Invoice of Glass Ware comprising Goblets, Tumblers, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Corafts, Salt Cellars, Pickle Pots, Sugar Basins, Wine, Claret, Champaign Glasses &c. &c.

Also 5 Cases of Grey Bengal Muslin and a variety of other Articles.

NEW FASHIONED ARGAND LAMPS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a few very Superior Table and Hanging Lamps of the above description, well worthy attention, being priced moderately.

ALSO.

A Camera Obscura for taking Panoramic views on the principle of the Camera Lucida. Also several field Cameras.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. an Invoice of fresh imported OILMAN'S STORES, comprising Tart Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, &c., which they are authorized to sell at prime cost.

FOR SALE, Princep's Views of Benares, containing 12 Views, price Rs. 10.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE, a very Handsome Plate Chest, most neatly fitted up, containing 25 Table Forks, 18 Do. Spoons, 24 Dessert Forks, and 24 Dessert Spoons, 18 Tea Spoons, a Gravy Spoon, a Soup Ladle, 2 Sauce Ladles, 6 Salt Spoons, a Mustard Spoon, Marrow Spoon, Butter Knife, 6 Egg Spoons, a pair of plated Oval Round Curry Dishes, Candlestick, Butter Pot, Toast Rack, Cruet Stands, Bottle Stands, Chamber Candlestick, Tea Pot, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. Price Rs. 2500. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.

SILVER MUGS, &c. FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just received for Sale, a very handsome Silver Tea Set, Gentlemen and Children's Silver Mugs of a variety of Patterns; some richly chased Wine Corks, and Labels, also, a Lady's Gold Neck Chain Victoria Pattern, Gentlemen's Rings, a Lady's and Gentleman's Gold engine turned patent lever Watches by McCabe; Palanquin, Clocks, &c.

"MONTHLY TIMES."

THE Civil and Military Services and the Commercial Public of India are informed that by the ensuing Mail from England, the first number of a New Monthly Newspaper will be transmitted to all parts of India—through the agency of the undersigned, the undertaking itself being established by the enterprise of a few Gentlemen, who having personally experienced the want of such a Journal as that now contemplated, have determined to supply the desideratum. The London Agents feel themselves called upon to state briefly, the basis upon which this Journal professes to found its especial claim to public support and patronage.

It will contain, divested of party feeling or political prejudice, a comprehensive and ably written Periodical Epitome of all intervening proceedings and intelligence, under systematic and uniform classification. The determination of the Proprietors being, to place before its readers in a condensed form, the News of the month; and in order that it may be as replete as possible with passing events (particularly those interesting to the Indian Public) the proprietors have determined to spare neither labour nor expence in its compilation on the largest sheet of paper at present used in this country, the type used will also be entirely new.

It will contain extracts from the leading Journals and Monthly Periodicals of different politics upon any question of particular importance; during the sitting of Parliament, condensed portions of the debates, particularly those interesting to the Public of India will be supplied—at other seasons, this space will be occupied by original matter, from the pen of those whose talents have often contributed to the instruction and amusement of the reading Public, this paper will give the fullest and best intelligence on Military affairs, the Proprietors being sensible of how large a part of its readers will be deeply interested therein. It is hoped enough has been said to show the aim and intention in the establishment of this Periodical, to render unnecessary any more detailed exposition of its constitutional organization, beyond stating that no pains or expence will be spared in every department to render the publication as perfect and as deserving of that extended encouragement which it is contemplated will be bestowed upon it.

After all, professions avail but little, claiming credit therefore for sincerity of purpose, and the exercise of every available influence and means to merit proportionate success, the first of public opinion must determine to what extent the execution has corresponded with the endeavour, and to the result of such ordeal the Agents are authorised to say the Proprietors look forward with hope and confidence.

Of themselves the undersigned will simply observe that in inducing the Proprietors to embark in this undertaking, they have been influenced by other motives than that of any gain the agency can bestow. They believe it will supply a want much felt by a community, from whom they are grateful to say, they receive continued and increasing support.

The expences in the first establishment of a Periodical like the *Monthly Times* are unavoidably heavy, and a calculation having been made with the strictest regard to economy, the annual Subscription of 12 Rupees *paid in advance* is on the lowest possible scale for a supply of twelve numbers.

Subscriptions may be paid into the following Firms.

Messrs. GRIBBLE HUGHES and Co., Canton.
" W. NICOL and Co., Bombay.
" BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.
" BINNY and Co., Madras.
" A. L. JOHNSON and Co., Singapore.
" W. C. GIBSON, READ DAVIDSON and Co., Ceylon.

The addresses to be sent *post paid* to Messrs. NICOL AND CO. only with "*Monthly Times*" written on the left hand outside corner.

JAMES BARBER AND CO.

LONDON, *February* 4, 1842.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay.*"

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
Hhds	,,	350
Quarter Casks	,,	170
Quart Bottles	,,	18 to 24 ₱ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	620
Hhds	,,	320
Quarter Cask	,,	160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24	per	Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart	,, 20 per	do.
do. Pint	,, 10 per	do.
Sparkling Champagne	,, 45 per	do.
Brandy in Quart	,, 12 per	do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

Rampart Row, 22d March 1842.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, price Moderate.

WM. & THOS. EDMOND & CO.

Rampart Row, 22nd March 1842.

THE following WINES, &c. on sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Sherry from *J. W. Bridges*	Rs	16	₱ dozen.
Champaign 1st quality from *C. P. Fletcher* at	,,	45	,,
Ditto ditto ditto in Pint	,,	24	,,
Ditto 2d ditto ditto	,,	35	,,
Hermitage and Hock ditto	,,	20	,,
Burgundy from *Henry Brothers*	,,	25	,,
Hock ,, ditto	,,	20	,,
Port ,, ditto	,,	18	,,
Ditto in Pints ,, ditto	,,	10	,,
Cherry Brandy ,, ditto	,,	15	,,
Ditto in Pints ,, ditto	,,	10	,,
Noyau ,, ditto	,,	18	,,
Liqueurs assorted ditto	,,	29	,,
Cogniac Brandy ditto	,,	15	,,
Fine old Madeira, *Scott, Penfold & Co.* at	,,	280	₱ Hhd.
Port, *W. H. Hunt* at	,,	15	₱ dozen.
Pale and Gold Sherry ditto at	,,	220	₱ Hhd.
Light St. Julien Claret, from *T. & J. Christopher*	,,	10	₱ dozen.

ALSO.

The following superior Wines from *Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews.*

Pale Gold Sherry @	Rs	530	₱ Butt.
Ditto ,,	,,	149	₱ Quarter Cask.
Ditto ,,	,,	18	₱ Dozen.
Port in Pints	,,	10	₱ Dozen.

LECKIE AND Co.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	5500
1 Ditto	20	do. do.	2200
1 Ditto	10	do. do.	1100
1 Ditto	5	do. do.	550
15 Ditto of one each	15	do. do.	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15	do. do.	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do. do.	1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	do. do.	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83	do. do.	9130

1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co's.* Auction Room on Thursday next the 26th May precisely at 10 o'clock where the presence of Subscribers is solicited.

CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT & CO'S.
7TH LOTTERY OF 1842.

PRIZE AND BLANK

On 200 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1438 chances at Company's Rupees 16 per chance.

SCHEME.

2 Prizes of 25 at	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	5500
2 Ditto of 15	,,	30 Ditto	Ditto 3300
2 Ditto of 5	,,	10 Ditto	Ditto 1100
5 Ditto of 2	,,	10 Ditto	Ditto 1100
10 Ditto of 1	,,	10 Ditto	Ditto 1100
40 Ditto of ½		20 Ditto	Ditto 2200
80 Ditto of ¼		20 Ditto	Ditto 2200
400 Ditto of ⅛		50 Ditto	Ditto 5500

541 Prizes. 200 Whole Tickets Co's. Rs. 22000.
897 Blanks.

CONDITIONS.

The Wheel will be charged with full of numbers, Prizes and Blanks.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Mofusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have the Prize Tickets free of Postage.

4th. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with remittance or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* at Bombay, also to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the Bombay *Courier* and the Proprietor of the Madras *Athenæum*, also at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room with Soorgee Coomar Dutt or to the Projectors Office No. 22 and 23 India Mart, Old Court House Lane Rada Bazar in Calcutta.

CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT AND CO.
Projector.

NOTICE is bereby given, that *Govindjee Madowjee* and *Arjoonjee Madowjee* of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, have Contracted to sell their Oart, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Girgaum, near Chunam Kilu, to one *Wesvanathjee Damotherjee*, also of the same place Hindoo Inhabitant, any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, should give written notice to the said *Wisswanathjee Damotherjee*, residing without the Fort, near Bhoolaswer Pagoda, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they should be precluded therefrom---Dated this 21st day of March 1842.

ह्या पत्रा वरून वर्तमांन कळविता हेतकीं गोविंदजी माधवजा व अर्जुन माधवजी मुंवैकर हिंदु यांचा वाडि मुंवैई मध्यें कोल्या बाहेर गीरगांवांत चुन्याचे भटी नजीक आहे तो त्याणी विसवनाथजी दामोधरजी मुकाम मजकुर यासि वीकत देण्यावा करार केला आहे त्यास त्यावर ज्यावा गाहापणाचा कीवा वरवारीसिचा कीवा इतर तरेचा दावा असलास सदर्हु वीसवनाथजी दामोधरजी कोल्या बाहेर भुलेसवराचा दवलयाकडे राहानात तेथें आज पासुन १४ दावसांत लोहुन कलवावा नसल्यास तो त्यावा तीचा कीवा त्यांचा दावा रद्द बातेल होईल ता ता २१ माहे मार्च सन १८४२

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1842.

No. 203. The following promotion is made in the Guzerat Irregular Horse.

Duffedar Shaik Ibrahim to be Jemedar, vice Jemedar Maun Sing discharged.

No. 204. Lieut. H. Barr, Assist. Military Auditor General, is permitted to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills with leave of absence for one month on private affairs from the 25th instant.

No. 205. Major P. Ord of the 24th N. I. is permitted to retire from the Service from the 13th instant.

No. 206. Captain H. Gordon of the 18th Regt. M. N. I. is allowed to proceed to sea for three months for the benefit of his health.

No. 207. The following appointment is made—Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge of the 2nd Regt. Eur. Light Infantry, to be acting Brigade Major at Poona, vice Captain Shepheard who vacates the appointment on the removal of his Regiment from the station.

ERRATUM.

In Government Gazette of the 10th instant, page 161, line 19, from the bottom "J. W. Ramsay" read "J W. Renny."

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

18th March 1842.

1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to pension Color Serjeant Robert Haytor, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, on one shilling per diem agreeably to Section 51, Article 92 of the Code of Military Regulations, with permission to reside and receive his stipend in India.

2. Private Ragoonath Bajeepia, of the 11th Regt. N. I. having satisfactorily accounted for overstaying his leave of absence, is to be again brought on the strength of that Corps from the date he was made casualty.

3. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Bt. Colonel S. Hughes C. B. dated Ahmednuggur 10th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Pelly to deliver over Medical charge of the 1st Battalion Artillery and Golundauze Battalion to Surgeon J. Sinclair.

4. 2nd Hospital Assist. John Lobo, is attached to the 19th Regt. N. I. vice Sewapah transferred to the civil Department.

5. Bombardier William Stanley of the Town Major's Non-Effective List, is promoted to Serjeant.

6. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. R. C. Moyle from 13th to 31st March, to proceed to Mahableshwur on medical certificate.

4th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. G. C. Hughes from 15th to 31st March in extension to enable him to rejoin.

19th March 1842.

The Native General Court Martial assembled at Ahmednuggur, and of which Subedar Major Shaik Naddeem of the 18th Regiment M. N. I. is President, is dissolved

21st March 1842.

The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General Sir C. J. Napier K. C. B. dated Poona 11th inst. appointing Assist. Surgeon Seaward to the medical charge of the Wing of the 24th Regt. N. I. en route to Asseerghur.

A station order by Bt. Col. S. Hughes C. B, dated Ahmednuggur 12th inst. directing assist. surgeon Dickinson to afford medical aid to the Left Wing 24th Regt. N. I. proceeding to Asseerghur.

An order by Major General Sir C. J. Napier K. C. B. dated Poonah, 16th inst. directing Assist. Surgeon Dickinson to return to Malligaum, on delivering over medical charge of the Wing 24th Regt. N. I. to assist. surgeon Seaward.

An order by Major Genl. P. Delamotte C. B. dated Belgaum 9th instant, directing assist. surgeon Faithful M. D. to take medical charge of the 26th Regt. M. N. I. on the departure from that station of surgeon Pollock.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Gunner William Fatlock of the Pension Establishment to reside and receive his Stipend in Europe instead of India.

A committee will assemble at the Grand Arsenal at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon, to inspect and report upon a supply of cavalry Saddles, made up by the contractor for army accoutrements.

PRESIDENT.
Bt. Major W. M. Coghlan, Artillery.
MEMBERS.
With the Sanctions of the Hon'ble the Governor.
Captain J. Jopp 1st European Regiment.
Bt. Captain J. A. Bekford, Marine Battalion.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the Proceedings to be sent to the Military Board, and the Committee dissolved.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Co
Adjutant General of the Army.

CALENDAR,—MARCH 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
T.	22		6 56	7 42	
W.	23		8 24	9 0	
Th.	24		9 8	9 30	
F.	25	Good Friday-Annuneition	9 55	10 21	
Sa.	26	[B. V. Mary.	10 42	11 3	○ 25 6 48 A.
Sun	27	*Easter Sunday.*	11 25	11 48	
M.	28	*Easter Monday.*	0 7	0 27	

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

March, 17. Major R M. Cooke, 19th Regt. N. I. to Karranjah.
Do. do. Capt L. Knipe 17th N. I. from do.
Do. do. Capt. A G. Young 43rd M. N. I. from Dharwar.
Do. 18. Capt. A R. Wilson, M. B. from S. Konkan.
Do. do. Capt H. S. Salmon, 2d Lt. Cavalry.
Do. do. Lieut. G F. Salmon 30th M. N. I. from Cannanore.
Do. 19. Major Taylor, Madras Army from Jaulnah.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon A. Mackintosh, 18th M. N. I from Ahmednuggur.
Do. 20 2d Lieut. J Worgan, Artillery from do.
Do. do. Lieut Chas. Fullier, Artillery from Asseerghur.
Do. do. Capt. and Col A. Manson, C. B. Artillery from do.
Do. do Civil Surgeon W. Arbuckle M. D. from Dharwar.
Do. do. Lieut. C. H. Boye, Pay Master, from Tannah.

Departures.

March 17. Lieut. Bainbridge, 2d E. Lt. I. to Poonah.
Do. 19. Capt. Scobie, Staff to Neilgherries.
Do. 20. Bt. Capt. J. H. Renny 19th N. I. to Nagotna.
Do. do. Lieut Clark 24 M. Lt I to do.
Do. 21. Capt. P. N. B. Tucker 2nd Lt. I. to Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. Hughes 4th Rifles to Baroda.
Do. do. Lieut. Trower, 1st E. Regt. to Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. H. A. St. Clair, H. Artillery to do.
Do. do. Lieut. C. H. Boye, Pay Master to Dapoolie.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 18. Barque Woodman, John Good, Master, from Liverpoo 7th August and Bahia 3d December 1841.
Do. 21. Barque Salem, J. Milford, Master from New Castle 1st October 1841.

Departures.

March 17. Barque Christiana, S. Simpson, Master, to Liverpool.
Do. do. The East India Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A H. Newman, Acting Master to Kurrachie.
Do. 19. Brig Corsair, S S. Martyn, Master, to Singapore.
Passengers.—W. Venour 18th R. Land 3 Parsees.
Do. 21. Ship Herald, J. B. Conbro, Master, to Macao.
Do. do. Ship William Perie, Jas Mcdonall, Master to Macao.
Do. Ship China, A. Robertson, Master, to China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	25th Mar
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchee Stenart & co.	London	15th Apr
Strat heden	Ritchie Stenart & co.	London	
Francis Spaight	Foster & co.	London	5th Apr
Cambridge	R. & A. Hormanjee	London	
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co.	London	
Chance	Grey & co.	London	
Lady Lilford	Foster & co.	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	19th Apr
Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	5th Apr
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	19 Mar
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	
James Moran	Skinner & co.	Liverpool	20th Mar despatch
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	
Alan Ker	Thos. Jeffcries	Liverpool	
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	17th Apr
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
Tokeu	Forbes & co.	China	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co.	China	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co.	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co.	China	
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co.	China	
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co.	China	
Asiatic	Foster & co.	China	
Victoria		Singapore.	
Sir H Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	
Union	Thos. Jefferies	Madras	
Forth	Grey & co	Sale or Charter.	
Helen	N. Eduljee & co.		
Caledonia	Vicajee Mherjee		
Colchester	Remington & co.		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Agnodn	Foster & co.		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co.		
Lanarkshill	Campbell Miller & co		
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Bonares			
Larking	Grey & co.		
Jamsetjee	Jejeebhoy		
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co.		
Cleveland	Dirom Carter &		
Ellen	Forbes & co.		
Woodman	Bates Oreu & co.		
Baleine			

H. C. Steamers.. Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Cleopatra, Indus.
H. C. Brig Tapiree
" " Tender Cardiva
" " Sloop Elphinstone
" " Schooner. Emily
" " Maldiva
" " Cutter Nurbuddah
" " S. Ship Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEEREE.

March 8th—English Brig Dido, R. Saunders, from Singapoor 14th Feb., English Brig Black Joke, W. McFarlane, from Macao 8th and Singapore 18th Feb., English Barque Coringa Packet, G. Linton, from Moulmein 19th Feb., and H. C. S. Amherst, J. Patterson, from Chittagong 1st March.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Lady McNaghten.—Mrs. Gregory; Joseph Burke, esq. assistant surgeon H. M. 5th; Octavius Brown and Ed. Brown, esqrs; messrs. Cameron, Gillson and Dickenson, and major Wm. Gregory, H. C. S. died on the 7th Jan. 1842, at sea.

Per Colonel Burney.—Cowasjee Sharpojee, and 2 Mogulls and family.

REMARKS.

By the Colonel Burney.—Ships in Rangoon.—Wm. Aham Hanlin, to sail for Bombay, in 6 or 8 days; Iverown, Napier for Calcutta, in a few days; Lady Nugent, under repairs Argyle, not commenced loading; Elizabeth, for Bombay.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Colonel Burney, on the 23d, off the entrance Rangoon river, spoke the Charlotte Webster, proceeding to town for a pilot, this ship left the Union, Webster, at the Nicobar, put in leaky.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March 10, Barque Chas. Dumergue, H. Crawford, from Coringa 20th and Vizagapatam 26th Feb.
Do. 11, Ship Scotia, John Campbell, from Calcutta, Sand Heads 21st Feb.

DEPARTURES.

March 9. H. C. Transport Surat Merchant, W. G. Kinsey to Singapore.
Do. 10, H. C. Tipts. Urgent, H. T. Marshall, to China.
" " " Duke of Bedford, M. J. Lay, do.
" " " Wm. Money, J. Bickford, do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

On Sunday the 20th Instant in Colaba, the Lady of M. de Lima e Souza, Esquire, of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 7th March, mrs. John Martin, of a son.
At Dum-Dum, on the 4th March, mrs. Caroline Ogle, of a son.
At Feridpore, Moorshedabad, on the 28th Feb. mrs Munro Innes, of a son.
At Calcutta, on the 8th March, the lady of caotain W. Beckett, officiating assist. military auditor general of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At St John's Cathedral, on Saturday, the 5th March, by the rev. H. Fisher, mr. B Bowrell, to miss Caroline Bowbear.
On the 5th March, by licence, at the Old Mission Church, by the very revd. Archdeacon Dealtry, mr. Richard Plummer, to Caroline, young st daughter of Thomas James Lunaie, esq. H. M. Customs, Hull, England.
At Delhee, on Monday, the 21st Feb. Mr. R. J. Smith, conductor, ordnance commissariat, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of the late deputy assistant commissary Henry Richardson, suppers and miners.
At St. Andrew's Church, on the 7th March, by the reverend James Charles, D. D the revd. William Hope Meiklejohn, junior chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, to Margaret Skene. daughter of the late John Campbell, esq. of Kuloch, Perthshire, N. B,

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 5th March, of cholera, Elizabeth Lewis Tulloh, daughter of mr. A. J. Tulloh, aged 6 years, 7 months and 5 days.
At Calcutta, on the 6th March, Thomas Scott, the beloved son of mr. and mrs H. J. Joakim, aged 9 months and 19 days.
At Mainpuri, on the 28th February, John Hickson, the infant son of D. Robertson, esq. C. S. aged 6 months and 2 days.
At Calcutta, on the morning of the 4th March, miss Anne Jane Mayne, daughter of quarter master Mayne, of H. M. 49th foot.
At Calcutta, Andrew. Purves, esq.
At Burdwan, on the 22d Feb. of the quinsey, Ann Olivia, the eldest daughter of mr. John Richard Ross, aged 7 years, 4 months and 12 days.
Killed in action, on the 1st October, 1841, at the taking of Chusan, in China, ensign R. J. Duel, H. M's. 55th foot when carrying thse colors of the regiment, sincerely and deeply, regretted by all his brother officers.
At Fort William, on the 15th February, mrs. Alicia Duel, widow of the late ensign R. J. Duel. leaving four helpless orphans, to deplore their irreparable loss.
At Rampore Bauleah, on the 4th March, the infant son of D. M. Logan, esq. indigo planter, aged 4 months and 24 days.
At Mysore, on the 13th Feb. at the house of mr. J. Born, after a lingering illness, Mr. P. J. Cassin, in the service of his highness the rajah, aged 46 years, deeply regretted by his friends.
At Aurungabad, on the 13th February Henry Bygrave Southerland, the son of lieutenant Henry Colvin Jackson, of the 45th Bengal infantry, and H. H. Nizam's service, aged 16. months and 10 days.
At Calcutta, on the 10th March, mrs Caroline Rice, aged 45 years.
At Rangoon, on the 17th February, at the house of M. P. Crisp, esq, mr Robert Cordinere, chief officer of the bark *Colonel Burney*, aged 36 years.
At Calcutta, on the 6th March, mr. H. Duncan, aged 45 years
At Calcutta, on the 8th March, mrs. Sarah Jewell, aged 40 years.
At Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 8th March, mr. John Lewis Perroux, of cholera, aged 40 years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING TO BRIGADIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—It has often appeared to me that the imputation of injustice would be more acutely felt and more eagerly resented by such people as deservedly receive it, if they had but the wit to discern injustice to be (what it really is) one of the natural results of feebleness in the reasoning powers. To force this evident truth with dazzling brightness upon them, would occasion more pain to them, than they would perhaps experience by the discovery that this vice is also symptomatic of other and more extensive moral disorder.

The foregoing proposition has, as I have said, often occurred to me, I have much wished to see pulpit-moralists give the matter its due importance, and I may safely say that I myself have seldom lost an opportunity of illustrating it by passing events. In this my amateur vocation, permit me to narrate an instance of injustice; the scale is small, but the act is nevertheless a type of what does take place, and will take place in weightier matters.

The Brigadier, who commands at * * * * lately replied to a complainant, that had his complaint against the Brigade Major gone through the proper channel it would have been attended to, and the mistake of the Brigade Major would have been rectified. Now all this looks very well at present, but let us enter into particulars: what was the complaint? —— It was simply this, the Brigade Major (through ignorance of his duty) refused to relieve an officer from line duty, who stood at the very same time named in orders for general Court martial.

Let us now examine the Brigadier's excuse for not rectifying the mistake of his factotum; namely, that *he would have done so, had the complaint come through the proper channel.*

Let it be remembered that the Brigade Major is in fact a mere amanuensis, he acts under the authority of the Brigadier, whose name sanctions the mistake; it is therefore the mistake of the Brigadier himself. Brigadiers, indeed, leave these matters to their Brigade Majors, and when a mistake occurs the blame rests on the subordinate party; but the very moment a mistake comes to the knowledge of the Brigadier, if *he* refuses to correct it, the error becomes to all intents and purposes his own; and any violation of regulation, incident to such perverse conduct becomes his, and not the Brigade Major's.

How does the matter look now? Captain A. B. writes to Brigadier C. D. (through the Brigade Major and *not also through the Adjutant of his Regiment.*) A. B. says "*Sir, you have done me an injustice in placing me on duty out of my tour*?" Brigadier C. D. replies. "*I know I have done you an act of injustice in placing you on duty out of your tour; and I shall adhere to it, because you did not acquaint me with the aggression which I have committed against you through the proper channel*?

Let it be observed that the mistake of the Captain (if mistake it was in one so situated not writing through the Adjutant of his Regiment; that is to say, then on a *general* duty; and, also, whose complaint bore strict reference to a *line* one; and, moreover, who even possessed the power when fully on the latter duty to address the Brigadier himself *direct*.) Let it be observed, I say, that the mistake of the Captain (if it really was one) would never have happened but for the prior mistake of the Brigadier himself! and yet we find this personage turning round in virtuous and indignant solicitude for the interests of discipline, as if, forsooth, he himself were entirely innocent, and had not been as it were the *prime mover in the transgression*; and what does he say?—Hear it shade of Mars!—"*He says had you told me of my fault through the proper channel, I would have corrected it!*

Do people who act in this way really persuade themselves that they escape the sarcastic merriment of the youngsters in Camp, by this sic-volo-sic-jubeo—perpetration of injustice? It will not do; it really will not do. These shifts were always laughed at, even in times before the flood; and in these days, when every boarding-school Miss is taught the art of reasoning, practices like what I have endeavoured to expose are infinitely transparent. Only fancy a man persisting, in what he acknowledges to be an act of injustice, because he happens not to be told of it, subsequent to another party or two being made acquainted with that act! Only suppose a man who is in the act of *robbing your house assigning as a reason for continuing* to do so, that the Constable, and not also the Sheriff, had been made the medium of pointing out his error!

This mode of deciding on the rights of others, after a fashion, which would not be approved, if places were changed, is open to serious objection: under its evil influence the terms *right* and *wrong* become names conveying no distinction; and as the will, of those who thus act, changes with the wind, the favourites of to-day (never so on account of their own value) may suffer under the inequitable pressure tomorrow; it therefore behoves all (as their true interest) to cultivate an abhorrence of injustice, and to employ their talents, in every way, calculated to check its incursions on society.

Yours obediently,
AN ABERDONIAN.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, March 9.

This morning's dawk has not brought us any important intelligence from Peshawur, although letters have been received there from the prisoners at Lughman, dated the 30th Jan., at that date the following was the list of detenus:—

Genl. Elphinstone,	Captain Melville,
Brigadier Shelton,	" Mein,
Lady Macaughten,	" Lawrence,
Lady Sale,	" Johnston,
Mrs. Sturt,	" Mackenzie,
Capt. and Mrs. Boyd,	Major Pottinger,
Capt. and Mrs. Anderson,	Dr. Magrath,
Lieut. and Mrs. Waller,	Mr. and Mrs. Ryley,
Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre,	Sergt. and Mrs. Wade,
Mrs. Mainwaring,	Mrs. Burn,
Mr Trevor,	Mrs. Smyth,
Captain Troup,	A European child, of the 13th, eleven Europeans.

General E. was still very ill, but the other parties well, and well treated.

It is also supposed that Major Griffiths, Lieut. Souter and Captain Bygrave have probably joined the party at Lughman since the date of the letter. Letters from Peshawur to the 28th have been received, but they make no mention of the engagement at Jellalabad spoken of elsewhere.

DEFEAT OF UKHBAR KHAN.—Our letters from Peshawur which reach to the 27th ultimo, give among other interesting matter the pleasing intelligence of the enemy under Ukhbur Khan, having been again routed with greater slaughter. He, it appears, took advantage of the breaches caused by the late earthquake, and attempted to enter the fortress the day after it occured; we have as yet no particulars of any accidents on our side. The earthquake did considerable damage to the buildings in the town, and, among the many "narrow escapes," are mentioned that of Colonel Monteath who was buried by the ruins of his house, but was dug out unhurt. General Sale and Captain Macgregor had just time to escape from their house, before it, and several adjacent buildings fell "like card houses," the ground undulated like the sea, and one account mentions, that it opened in chasms, and closed again with a loud report!

Three thousand rupees sent from Peshawur reached Jellalabad in safety, the money was carried by Sowars, who received a similar sum for its safe delivery; and, it is considered, that they have well earned their reward, as they might have made off with the whole, and the garrison can, even with this small sum, get what they most want forage for their horses. It would appear, from the following letter, to be General Pollock's determination to attempt a junction with Brigadier Sale as speedily as possible; and, we are sure, that his address to the troops will be read with satisfaction, it is straightforward and manly. The Court of Enquiry on Captain Talbot, of the 53rd, has concluded in a reprimand from the General.

Camp, Kawulsur, 26th Feb. 1842.

During the last two days a report was prevalent that Captain Boyd, of the Commissariat Department, had made his escape from Cabul, and arrived at Peshawur; this news, most of us thought too good to be true, and so it has turned out, for instead of the Captain, it turns out to be a Native who had been employed under him. Camp followers, to the number of 60 have, at different times, arrived, and are now at Peshawur. The information they give, only corroborates all that has been stated by you in the Gazette. A dispatch from Sir R. Sale, C. B., came in yesterday, a fight, upon rather a larger scale than usual, took place on the 20th instant. The enemy attacked—or were preparing to attack, our Jellalabad force, when our troops sallied out, beat off the enemy, who flew in all directions, and cut up 500 of them!!! There is a current report, that Ukbur Khan sent a requisition to Shah Soojah for guns and assistance to attack us at Jellalabad; the Shah replied, that Ukbur Khan had not yet paid allegiance to him, and he would not assist until he was acknowledged as the supreme head. Captain Jack, of the 30th, and Ensign Swinton of the 53d Native Infantry, have left our Camp, in progress to Simla, on sick certificate. The Doctors have decided on Captain Cobbe's case, and the necessary documents for invaliding him are gone in. Nothing certain is known regarding the Khyber pass; some say, a safe conduct for our troops has been already stipulated for, others say not. A circular was issued on the 23rd, stating, that Subaltern's baggage, must not exceed 5 maunds, Captain's 10 maunds, &c., &c., and now we are all trying to get rid of our few extras and comforts.

The following may be considered Genl. Pollock's first address to the troops. Paragraph No. 6 of yesterday's orders:

"The Major-General Commanding deems it advisable to notify to the troops in Camp, that circumstances may occur which will render an advance on Jellalabad imperatively necessary. Major-General Sir R. Sale, C. B., has, with his usual gallantry, determined to hold this position to the last moment, and the troops under his command are cheerfully prepared for the contest. The heroic conduct of this little band has attracted universal attention, and every soldier will naturally feel the greatest sympathy in their sufferings and privations, and an eager desire to be instrumental in effecting their relief.

Sir R. Sale reports that his men are in excellent spirits, and that every arrangement has been made to withstand a siege.

Success in relieving these troops will raise for this force, the admiration and gratitude of all India, and the Major-General Commanding, feels assured, that officers and men will cheertully make any sacrifices to attain so noble an object. He therefore now calls upon the Brigadiers to assemble the Commanding Officers under their orders, and determine on the least quantity of baggage, and the smallest number of Camp followers—with which their Regiments can advance. The success of this enterprise will greatly depend upon the quantity of baggage taken, as from the nature of the country between Jellalabad, the line most consistent with security must be as little encumbered as possible.

The Major-General Commanding, trusts, that the confidence he feels in the troops will be repaid by their confidence in him. The soldiers may rest assured, that his thoughts are constantly engaged in ensuring them provisions, and securing their comforts; and they may be convinced that they will never be called upon by him, to make useless sacrifices, or to undergo unnecessary hardships.

Arrangements will be made for placing such baggage as may be left behind in perfect security at Peshawur.

This order is to be read to each regiment, on parade, and at the head of each company at two successive parades, taking care, that all men absent on duty, or otherwise, may be informed.

The arrangements made by the Brigadiers, will be communicated to the Major General Commanding as early as practicable.

The Major General inspected the ordnance and ammunition waggons, yesterday afternoon. The 30th native infantry paraded in heavy marching order this morning at ½ past 7 o' clock, for the Major General's inspection, it appears, that the men lost a great number of knapsacks in the affair with the Afreedies.

From the above you will perceive, we are in a very *disagreeable state of suspense and uncertainty. A report has reached us*, that the 1st Brigade under orders to leave Ferozepore, had been stopped by the Commander-in-Chief, this has given rise to unpleasant reflections and loud murmurings, the weather is waxing warm, and it is high time that all our troops; destined for this quarter, were on their march.

Names of officers who remained in Cabul as hostages after the evacuation:—

Captains Conolly, White, 5th Cavalry, (Whentely?) Airey (Dr. Murok? name illegible, Balfour?) Warburton of the Artillery, and one other whose name I know not.

Officers captured on the road and taken to the Fort of Shah Mahomed Khan, Ghilzee, by direction of Ukbur Khan.

General Elphinstone, (ill.)
Brigadier Shelton.
Captain Anderson comg. Hindoostanees S. S. service, with his Lady and children.
Captain Wade? (or Watt) Officer in charge of field Commissariat.*
Major Pottinger.
Captain Lawrence.
Captain Turner, Artillery, wife and children.†
Captain Mckenzie.
Captain Johnstone, Pay master.
Captain Melville, (Milne?) Qr. Mr. 54th N. I.
Captain Burnett (name illegible.)
Captain Wheeler, Wife and children, Waller?
Lady Mcnaghten.
Mrs. Trevor and children.
Mrs. Mainwaring and child.
Lady Sale and daughter.
Dr. Megrath, 37th N. I.
Major Griffiths, 37th N. I.
Major Swayne commanding (regiment not named.)
Captain Souter, 44th Foot.
Mr. Marshall, writer.
Mr. Love, Bilore, or Low, writer, Blewitt?
2 European Soldiers, and six others.

A letter from the force, now on its way through the Punjaub, dated first instant, says:—"We arrived on the left bank of the Ravee on the 26th ultimo, after a forced march of nineteen miles, having received orders to make Peshawur in two and twenty days! However, on our arrival, we found the *ford* fourteen feet deep across, and, there being but one boat at the ordinary crossing place, we came down some six miles to Rawulpore, where we found five boats; our first day and night were occupied in crossing ordnance and stores, the burthen of seven hundred and fifty camels. On the 27th, the 33rd Native Infantry, and two companies of the 6th, crossed; on the 28th, and to-day, (the 1st March,) will complete the 1st Light Cavalry; then, at least, the two following days for the Dragoons, and another for the troop of Artillery; this will bring us to the morning of the 5th, when we shall commence upon three thousand camels with their loads of medical store, treasure, tents, &c. &c., which you may calculate as to time, for, with five boats, thirty camels per hour, is far above the mark. The Europeans work famously, and no loss as yet in any department."

Another letter, dated 3d instant, gives the same lamentable account of the bad management which has placed the Brigade in the disagreeable dilemma of being obliged to ferry the Troops and stores across on 5 Boats. It is thought the next Brigade may overtake them before they have completed the passage.

UKHBUR KHAN.—A letter from Jellalabad of late date mentions, that Ukhbur Khan still maintains a position, in the neighbourhood with about 2000 men, but that no fears are entertained of any steps he may take. Several European tents are observed from the walls in his encampment. The garrison continue in the highest spirits, but look for reinforcements with the greatest anxiety, as every day makes their position more precarious. The ditch

* Captain Boyd?
† Lieut. Eyre, Artillery?

FUGITIVE CAMP FOLLOWERS.—A Correspondent informs us that during the past week several Camp followers of the late unfortunate army have passed through Hausi, presenting a wretched spectacle, all having lost their ears and noses, these poor creatures are in the lowest stage of misery, and loudly express their horror of the savage country they have escaped from, whilst their appearance has caused quite a panic among all classes, who now look upon Affghanistan with tenfold the dread they formerly did; our correspondent adds, and we agree in great measure with him, that it would be a wise policy on the part of Government to admit every one who has been thus maimed to the benefit of pension, for many of them were actually forced away from their bones, we have no doubt that their cases will become matter of consideration, if it proceed from no other motive than that of inducing others to go upon similar service.

AGRA UKHBAR, March 10.

A novel and gratifying traffic has, we are happy to be able to say just sprung up at Peshawur. The new "Article," to use the proper phrase, is being freely produced and finds ready purchasers. Up to the last accounts, three Officers and fifty Europeans of the Cabool Force had been brought in and disposed of. The officers were, Major Swayne, 5th N. I., Captain Burt 5th Cavalry and Lieutenant Magrath. The holders of this stock were some Hill Chiefs. Captain Blair and Bygrave were also safe. The latter gallant Officer had been offered for the sum of Rs 200 and as the price is decidedly reasonable, there is no doubt, that numerous buyers have been found ere this. Our next accounts will, we hope, enable us to announce several more transfers.

At Jellalabad, the latest accounts say that letters had been received from Shah Soojah, enquiring what the views of Sir Robert Sale might be, and stating, that he could not expect to keep his followers much longer quiet. Unless soon succoured, I must, adds the Shah, retire to Loodeeanah!

The Jellalabad letters express great disgust at the wretched apathy evinced by the Government towards the force, and certainly with great justice. It is most melancholy and contemptible, but a new Æra has begun, tho' we confess we are not sanguine in our expectations from it.

Among the other disagreemens to which the Garrison were subjected was an ill feeling which existed between the Queen's and Company's Troops, in consequence of the letter which appeared in the Calcutta Papers, and which our readers will recollect, imputing misconduct to some of the men of H. M.'s 13th; which is attributed to a Company's Officer.* This irritation is, however, so causeless, that we hope to hear of its disappearance when some work is to be done.

March. 12.

A despatch arrived in General Pollock's Camp on the 25th of February, from Sir Robert Sale; he was said to have written in great spirits, and was prepared to hold out for upwards of a month, whenever the fort might be invested. The fort was damaged by the earthquake which shook the Peshwur camp so much on the 19th instant. This emboldened the enemy to come down and attack it. They received one of Sale's usual lessons, and retired with a loss of five hundred men. The native report says that Akbar Khan was wounded in the knee in this action.

We have received a letter from Kurnaul of the 9th instant, which communicates the intelligence that Captain Delafosse's Troop of Horse Artilley was under order for Peshawur. It was to proceed by forced marches and overtake and join Her Majesty's 31st. The order for the movement of the Troop was issued three days after it had been directed to discharge its marching establishment! Comment on such a proceeding—which is now au every day occurrence—were thrown away, but how long is such a system to endure, or the difficulties of the present crisis to be trifled with after such a fashion?

AGRA.—An express is, we believe, momentarily expected at the station, announcing General Pollock's passage of the Pass and arrival at Jullalabad. Up to a late hour, however none had made its appearance.

A letter received this afternoon from Peshawur, mentions that disaffection was much apprehended on the part of the Hindoo Sepoys belonging to the Force. An opinion has taken root amongst them, that all the Hindoos who were taken in the affair of Ali Musjid, were forcibly subjected to the rites and ceremonies which attend conversion to the Musulman faith—a degradation which they look upon as worse than death. It is a loss of caste, but Lord Auckland thought not of caste, when he undertook this unhappy expedition.

* And correctly if we may rely upon what the Editor of the *Eastern Star*—a Calcutta paper—states. This gentleman—who is the author of those very laboured paragraphs called the notes of an Idler—in an idle and mischievous moment, asserted that the letter *was* written by a Company's officer. This, in the face of Capt. Fenwick's distinct denial, is sufficient to account for the ill feeling alluded to. The Idler's correspondent must have written evidently under misconception and we think he ought to withdraw the offensive communication. Such a course would at once allay all ill feeling, but if he will not adopt it, the Editor of the *Star* ought to—and suspect will—be held answerable for the libel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"VINDEX" *in our next.*

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1842.

Some interesting extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 9th and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 10th instant, will be found under the usual head. The latter journal mentions that three European Officers and fifty soldiers, of the late Cabool force have been ransomed and brought to Peshawur. The *Delhi Gazette* contains intelligence from Jellalabad to the 21st February. It appears that on the 20th of the same month, Ukhbar Khan took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the fortifications having been considerably damaged by the earthquake of the preceding day, and made an attack on the place. The Afghans were repulsed with considerable loss. It is said that five hundred of them were slain. General Pollock has directed the troops under his orders to be in readiness to move through the pass at a moment's notice. There is some chance that the passage may be effected without loss, as dissensions are rife amongst the hill tribes. Letters had been received at Jellalabad from Khela-ti-Ghilzee and Ghuzni. The British troops still maintain their positions at these places.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 11th inst. From these we learn that Lord Auckland was to embark on the following morning.

Madras journals of the 12th have arrived. The greater portion of the reinforcements for China had embarked and some of the transports had sailed.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 4th of the present month contains no intelligence of importance.

Since writing the above we have received the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 12th instant, and have transferred the most important portion of it's contents to our editorial columns. It appears probable from the following paragraph that General Pollock has succeeded in his negociations with the Khyberries and has actually got through the pass.

"There were reports at Ferozepoor that General Pollock had got through the Pass with four Regiments, having successfully treated with the Khyburrees for a free passage. The terms of the treaty are that Government, pay annually two lakhs of Rupees to the Khyburree chiefs.

In addition to the Officers named in our last as having reached Peshawur, captain Souter of Her Majesty's 44th has come in. How he effected his escape, we have not heard, but he is now at Pesahawur and with him the colors of the Regiment, which he had wound round his body and thus preserved. captain Hamilton of the 5th cavalry is also mentioned as one of those who are safe, though not yet restored to his countrymen. But the most singular and hair breadth escape is that of a sepoy who has just made his appearance at Meerut. He was one of the invalids with captain Woodburn, when that Officer was waylaid near Guznee, and after nearly four months wandering, succeeded in reaching Meerut. The particulars of this singular escape we have not learnt, but we hear that his account of the attack upon captain Woodburn is minute and distinct. These escapes afford reasonable grounds for hoping that the loss of life in Affghanistan, has, in the first alarm been considerably over-rated.

Her Majesty's 31st reached Ferozepore on the 7th instant and were under orders to cross the Sutlej on the 10th or the 9th if practicable. But as they were anxious to join General Pollock, and share in the passage of the Khybur, the latter would probably be the day. Colonel Bolton commands the Brigade."

The subjoined extract contains some interesting remarks relative to the conduct of Shah Soojah and Ukhbar Khan. It also gives us a native account of the transactions which led to the destruction of the Cabool force. This will be found well worthy of perusal.

"The following has been sent to us by an obliging and intelligent correspondent, whom we have to thank for other valuable favours. Though the document is but the confession of a native, it has an air of truth and accuracy which many others, from a higher source, want. It tallies in its main details with pre-accounts, and adds some particulars which are new to us. Thus, what is said of the conduct of the men of the Queen's 44th has not, to our recollection appeared before, though there was a vague, general rumour imputing misconduct to them. We are far however, from vouching for the accuracy of the account now given, tho' we confess we see in it the only cause that could induce British Soldiers to misbehave themselves in the face of an enemy—and such an enemy!—and that is, disgust, and a want of confidence in the measures of their superiors. But we must trust to disclose the mystery with which this part of the Cabul Tragedy is obscured.

As regards Akbar Khan, the statement below agrees with the *best* accounts we have, and which when viewed altogether, leave no doubt on our mind that this Hero, of the *Bombay Times* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*—their Mirror of Honour, Chivalry and Humanity, was virtually the assassin of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, the treachero us and lying deceiver of General Elphinstone and the cowardly skulker, who urged his savage followers to the slaughter of troops deprived of the means of defence, in consequence of having trusted him and his Gang; for all which, if Government value the peace and stability of their Indian Empire, they will inflict a full and adequate punishment."

From the Agra Ukhbar, 10th February 1842.

"A rumour which has been some time afloat and is daily gaining ground says, that Shah Soojah has been closely connected with the Cabool Tragedy, in all its stages. His maintaining his position in the Bala Hissar strengthens the report, as well as other circumstances which will yet come to light.

Every Hindoostanee either Moossulman, or Hindoo, who has escaped from Cabool to Peshawur, concur in fixing the odium of the "Cabul Tragedy" on Shah Soojah, and branding him as the basest of the base, for his ingratitude and treachery. The following statement was taken down, immediately after the arrival of a public camp-follower, a respectable jamadar Syce attached to captain Nicholl's troops, at Peshawur, who came in there wounded.

I Wuzeer Syce, belonged to captain Nicoll's Troop of Horse Artillery. Sir Wm. McNaghten told Shah Soojah, that as the cold season was approaching he must go with him to Jullalabad to winter, on which the Shah replied, I will go there after I see the Ramjhan-ka-Chand. Three days before the Ramjhan-ka-Chand, the 13th Foot, the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry, some cavalry, some Artillery, and one company of Pioneers, marched from the plain of Syar Singh to Boodh-Kar four kos on the Jullalabad road. The detachment was attacked there, and intelligence of the same having been sent to cantonments, two of Nicoll's guns were sent out, and remained with the detachment on this ground for two days. On the third day the march was continued fighting on the Khoord Cabul, during the night a chappa or night attack was made on the troops, and many men killed. The 37th Native Infantry joined here and the two guns were sent back to cantonments the grass-cutters accompanying them having been all cut up. There was fighting every day to Gundumuck, from which place the 37th Regiment of N. I. returned towards Cabul. On the day this Regiment reached Khoord Cabul, Sir A. Burnes, was murdered by the "Ghoolame Khaneh," or servants of Shah Soojah, said to be 12,000 in number. He and other Officers were at his house in the city, which was immediately plundered. His murderers then went to the Treasury in the city, guarded by two companies, cut up every man there and plundered it. They next went to the Bala Hissar, saying that they had killed a Lord Sahib, and would kill the King, but this was all "jooth mooth," as they were his servants, and a good understanding subsisted between them. The Shah sent an Officer with a letter to the General in cantonments stating what had happened. Four of Nicoll's guns, three of Backhouse's five companies of 44th Foot, and the 5th Native Infantry, were immediately sent into the Bala Hissar under Brigadier Shelton. The Shah made his appearance, and said if you had not come I should have been killed; he shed tears, but they were false ones. The detachment having been kept standing from 6 A. M. till evening, Brigadier Shelton asked what were the King's orders, he replied, destroy the city. On which the guns opened by his directions on some parts of it, occupied by Doorances, hostile to him. The 37th Regiment returned to cantonments from Khoord Cabul during the night, fighting all the way. On the third day after Brigadier Shelton entered the Bala Hissar, the *Commissariat Godown in the City* was attacked and its guard massacred to a man. It was plundered for four days in succession by the city people and completely gutted. Brigadier Shelton with the Europeans returned at night to cantonments, taking one of Nicholls', and one of Backhouse guns with him, and leaving the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, in the Bala Hissar. These Soldiers had little to eat, while the Shah's had an abundance. A few days after the Commissariat Godown was plundered, Brigadier Shelton attacked a small fort with some Companies of Europeans and Natives, and took a large quantity of Grain, Bhoosa, &c. The grain would have afforded half a seer daily for each soldier and one and a half pao for each Camp-follower, for about two months. The enemy having two guns, mounted them in a village and kept up an annoying fire on Cantonments; to capture these, Brigadier Shelton with three Companies of the 44th Foot, four Companies of Native Infantry, three Troops of Cavalry and one Gun, went out at 12 o'clock A. M. and surrounded the Village; at day-break it was stormed with great slaughter and the guns captured. One of them being dismounted was spiked and the other taken into Cantonments. A Chief with followers of Horse and Foot, came out from the city to aid the Village. He was immediately attacked, and with numbers of his men killed, the remainder immediately fled into the city. Brigadier Sehlton was advised to return to Cantonments, as the men had been out more than 12 hours; he refused to leave the ground while an enemy remained in sight. The city people seeing the smallness of the Detachment, by arms were sounded, the enemy soon rallied and came out of the city in great numbers, both horse and foot to the fight, as well as from the surrounding forts. Squares were formed and the men desired not to fire, nor the gun to open on the advancing enemy. When the enemy had arrived at nearly twenty paces from our men flourishing Swords, Knives, &c. and making the most horrid yells, the kneeling Europeans rose and the whole of them fled and were immediately followed by the natives, horse and foot, towards Cantonments. The gun was captured and many of our men killed. A company of the 44th and one of the 5th N. I. kept a small fort near the city and were relieved daily. The city people coming out to attack them, the Europeans and Natives fled into Cantonments, without firing a shot, leaving all their bedding &c. to be plundered. From that day the Europeans did not come out of the Cantonments to fight, and all the officers appeared to have washed their hands of life; when they saw the Europeans would not fight, dejection was general. After this the enemy increased in great numbers as also in confidence; surrounding the Cantonments and coming unmolested to within thirty yards of the walls, the men not being allowed to fire on them owing to the shortness of provisions and ammunition. Negociations were commenced on which Akbar Khan came, and drove off the people; It was stipulated that he was to receive 13 laks of Rupees, as soon as the Force reached Jumrood—the Guns and all Stores to be given up to him, before the march commenced. Five or six days after Akbar Khan had received all the guns and stores, he demanded a conference with Sir W. McNaghten, who went out to meet him with three Officers, four Sowars, and two Chuprassies. At about thirty paces outside the cantonments his horses reins were seized by the footmen sent to accompany him, who spoke as if pointing in the direction of Akbar Khan: they took him away towards a small Fort, from which Akbar Khan approached and took him into the Fort. Rumour had it that cut off Sir W. McNaghten's hands and then his head, he was also said to have killed captain Trevor; the other Officers desired Akbar Khan to kill them also, he paid no attention to them and ordered them to be confined. Eight days after this the General sent Rs. 13,000 to Akbar Khan for Wood, Bhoosa, &c, for the march. He took an oath on the Koran and on his sword, that he would send two thousand horse and one thousand foot to escort the Force to Jumrood. About the 5th of January 1842, the march commenced; as soon as the troops were out of the cantonment, Akbar Khan's men attacked them, he keeping some distance in the rear with about fifty horsemen. I was wounded in the thigh on the march from Koord Cabul and saw all this, being now some miles in the

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rear with Akhbar Khan. He was fully aware of what his men were doing, and only kept in the rear that he might not have the appearance of countenancing their conduct. At Char Bagh, the force was completely surrounded by Akbar Khan's men, cut up and destroyed. He remained here for three or four days, he then went to Kala-Char-Bagh and afterwards to Lookmun-Char-Bagh. I had been stripped of all my clothes, and suffering from cold, hunger and my wound, I saw Akbar Khan come out of his tent, I went, bent my head and besought him either to cut my throat or to give me food and send me to Hindoostan. He was silent for some time and at last called a horseman and told him to escort me to Lalpoora, where I arrived in two days; my guide then put me on a pugdundee to the left of the Khybar which I was to follow to Peshawur, I was taken before a Khybar Nuwab and searched for letters. He gave me two Rotees, I continued my journey and reached Peshawur in seven days; the natives of all descriptions as they fell into the enemy's hands, were stripped naked, and many of them soon died of cold. No mercy was shewn or quarter given to the Europeans, every one of them being slaughtered wherever they were met, I was in the rear and saw their wounds. The General, Brigadier Shelton, some Officers and Ladies, were taken to Akbar Khan and were at Lookman five kos from Jallalabad when I left it, I could not get admittance to nor see any of them. The commissariat Godown at Cabul was in the city and contained supplies of every description in great abundance had this store room been in cantonments. No want could have been felt for many a long day. I left about 300 Hindoostanees with Akbar Khan, he allowing them two Rotees each a day; four Troops of Anderson's horse returned towards Cabul during the march. The Affghans required General Avitable to govern them; they were in the habit of offering the grossest and most unprovoked insults to Officers and men without the offenders being punished or fearing it, conduct which at Peshawur would have caused many of them to have been suspended; the consequence of this apathy added considerably to the long list of unprovoked murders.

Many parts of this man's statement may be seen corroborated in the Bengal and Bombay papers. He was frequently warned to state only the truth, and he as frequently replied he had no object or intention of doing otherwise."

The above must be regarded by the most sceptical as affording satisfactory evidence of the deliberate treachery which has marked Akhbar Khan's conduct throughout the whole period of the insurrection. The guilt of Shah Soojah we conceive to be more problematical, though there are evidently strong grounds for suspecting him. Still we are inclined to believe that he has only temporised with the rebel chiefs, since the British left him to his own resources. If he be not more deeply implicated than this, in the origin and consequences of the insurrection, no great blame can be attached to him. There can however be no doubt that the time is rapidly approaching when the return of a British force to Cabul will enable Lord Ellenborough to institute a strict investigation into the Shah's conduct. His Majesty will doubtless be either rewarded or punished according to his deserts. If he is guilty of treachery, he should be deposed. In this case there will be some difficulty in choosing a successor. The restoration of Dost Mahomed or indeed the elevation to the musnud of any near connection, of Akhbar Khan would of course be entirely out of the question. Perhaps under all circumstances it would be more conducive to British interests, to support Shah Kamran. He has the best hereditary right and his elevation to the throne of Cabul, retaining at the same time his sovereignty over Herat, would tend to consolidate the Afghan kingdom and render it's court less accessible to Russian and Persian intrigue.

We understand that some difficulty exists in obtaining a suitable situation for the "Tontine Hotel." The piece of ground originally fixed on, has it appears been found too limited in extent. We have heard it suggested that ground on the East side of the road which joins upper to lower Colaba, might easily be reclaimed from the sea. This being waste land could be obtained from Government at a very moderate rate. It would moreover present many advantages to passengers arriving or departing by steamers and sailing vessels. A wharf could easily be erected at the back of the hotel, to which large boats might easily come at nearly all times of the tide. Parties proceeding to sea could then embark with their baggage direct from the hotel and thus avoid the delay and inconvenience of finding conveyances to the Apollo bunder.

We have received *via* Calcutta intelligence from China to the 8th February, being three days later date than that brought to Madras by the *Sesostris*. Nothing of importance had occurred in the interval. All parties are anxiously looking for some indication of the line of conduct which the plenipotentiary might intend to pursue, with reference to the Chinese having infringed the terms of the treaty of Canton by fortifying and obstructing the approaches to that city.

From the energy which Sir Henry Pottinger has evinced on former occasions, we think there can be but little doubt that he has long ere this determined on active operations. The batteries are already sufficiently formidable as will be seen from the rough sketch which accompanies this day's paper. It was taken by an Officer of Engineers who proceeded to Canton in disguise in the month of December. It will be perceived that eleven new batteries have been erected: mounting three hundred and ninety eight pieces of heavy ordnance. In this calculation forty guns are allowed for the masked battery No. 2. The exact number could not be ascertained, but as the work has two rows of embrazures, the estimate is probably rather below than above the truth. The barriers appear remarkably strong and will present serious obstacles to the passage of the ships of war. By keeping vessels and boats of all descriptions, exposed for a considerable time to the fire of the batteries, they cannot but be the means of causing considerable loss to an attacking force. The Chinese have spared neither trouble nor expense in advancing their new works, and are striving every day to render them more formidable. It is evident therefore that the most prudent plan would be to attack them immediately, more especially as the Mandarins are sure to ascribe any forbearance on our part, either to fear or inability, and this erroneous idea will of course be encouraged by the foreign Engineers in the Chinese service.

The following is a list of the persons who have secured their passage to Suez by the Steamer of the 1st proximo.

Mrs. Montgomery,
" Col. Manson,
" Persons and Child,
Mr and Mrs. H. Forbes,
Capt. and Mrs. Ord, and 2 Children.
Miss Richards,
Capt. and Mrs. Prescott, and 1 Child.
Mrs. and Lieut. Col. Osborne, and 3 Children,
Colonel Paty, H. M. 94th Regt.
Mrs. Bonden, Miss Bonden, and Child.
Major H. C. Cotton, Mad. Army.
G. J. Morris Esq. B. C. S.
Mrs. Major Carpenter, and Child.
Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and Child, Madras Service.
Miss Llewlyn,
Capt. and Mrs. G. Mansel H. M. 16th Lancers.
1 Child of Mr. Harrison.
Mrs. Goodall.
" Webster, and 2 Children.
Mr. S. Brooking,
" A Gouger,
Major H. Taylor 2d M. Lt. Cavalry.
Capt. T. Larkins,
" T. Rees,
J. Llewlyn Esq.
Capt. Young Madras Army,
" Rutherford.
Mr. Edward Blackall.
" Colin Campbell
E. H. Dallas Esq.,
A. Mackintosh Esq.
A Montgomerry,
Capt. Owen, 1st Lancers,
Major Carpenter,

We regret to find that the Steam Committee have renewed the lease of the Bungalows in Egypt, to Messrs. Hill, Waghorn and Co. Parties about to proceed to England via Suez make loud and angry complaints on this head. It is certainly to be regretted that some arrangement likely to prove more conducive to the convenience of the public has not been effected. There is not a single traveller by the overland route who does not complain of the exorbitant charges of Messrs. Hill and Co.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to a letter from the Ex-Editor of the *Courier* which we have reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday. It is quite true that the letter of the 9th November was the consequence of a difference relative to pecuniary arrangements. The principal object we had in view, on Tuesday last, was to prove that the ejection of our predecessor was determined on long prior to the discussion relative to the conduct of the Chief Justice. We did not assign in full the reasons which induced the Proprietors of this paper to deprive him of the Editorship, because we knew that these reasons were not very flattering to him. However as the Ex-Editor courts publicity on this point, we have not the slightest objection to give a brief account of the whole transaction. We have now before us an office minute to which the signatures of all the shareholders are attached. This document is dated 31st October 1840. In it the proprietors remark that they "are disappointed to "find that under the existing management the circu- "lation of the paper has greatly declined and still "continues on the decline." A few lines further on they state that the finances of the journal being from the above cause in an unsatisfactory, state "a radical "change in the management of the paper is forced "upon them as inevitable." Again we find a shareholder "authorized to inform Mr. ——— that the "proprietors are of opinion that the paper is rapid- "ly declining under the present management, and "that if he is not prepared to join in a considerable "sacrifice with a view to its improvement, the Pro- "prietors will in that case reluctantly dispense with "his services as soon as convenient to himself." The document concludes by stating, that should the then Editor feel disposed to give up a portion of his emoluments to aid in defraying the expense of securing the services of an Assistant Editor, the Proprietors were in that case willing to continue him in the Editorship, and to give the new arrangement a fair trial.

What we have above stated was duly communicated to our predecessor. He declined complying with the proposal, but made no offer of resigning, notwithstanding the strong though courteously worded hint that had been given him. The result was that the proprietors gave him peremptory notice to vacate the editorial chair at the termination of six months. Whether these facts, which may be at any time verified by the documents to which we have alluded, can be reconciled with the assertion of the Ex-Editor that he *relinquished* the management of the paper; we leave it for our readers to determine.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR—You have this day made an uncalled for attack on me, and wheein you at the same time confound two things viz. the relinquishment in March 1841, of the conducting of the *Bombay Courier*, and the final termination in May 1841, of the engagement, which I had formed with the Proprietors. Your statment contains only a portion of the facts. The letter of the 9th of November 1840 was received by me, but you should have added that the notice, it contained, had arisen from the financial state of the paper, and related merely to pecuniary matters; and also that notice was requisite for my protection, and for the security of certain stipulations at the end of the six months; and further that I, previous to that letter, had been offered a continuance of the Editorship on a new engagement, and that I positively declined.

I have said that "I relinquished the conducting of the *Bombay Courier* in preference to yielding either my independence or my deliberate convictions." Three months before my engagement terminated, certain public discussions arose; and some persons connected with that paper best know what Editorials were in type in the beginning of March 1841 and remained unpublished, and under what circumstances the articles were on that occasion inserted, which afterwards brought the Proprietors before the Supreme Court. I shall not disclose those circumstances, unless invited by further erroneous imputations.

The result was that on the 16th March 1841, I received from you, who were then the Acting Assistant Editor, the following letter which I have now before me.

"Sir, "I beg to inform you that in consequence of the "diversity of opinion existing between us on certain topics "which have lately been discussed in the columns of the "*Bombay Courier*, I consider it highly inexpedient that "we should any longer act conjointly in that paper. I have "therefore proposed a new arrangement to the Proprietors "and have requested their decision on the same."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

Bombay, March 16th, 1841.

Had I been disposed to adopt a certain line of writing, the foregoing letter would never have been written and my conducting the paper would not have so suddenly ceased. But I preferred my independence to any tampering with my convictions.

I shall not follow your example and offer to exhibit publicly "between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and "4 P. M. the letters addressed to me from the office "though they too might be interesting to persons who "may feel curious on the subject," I have already felt pain on finding some highly respectable Gentlemen, who had taken no part in the management of the paper, were as its Proprietors obliged to appear before the Supreme Court, to answer for the indiscretions of others; and it may be considered discretion even now to avoid discussions calculated to annoy them much more than you may suppose.

In justice to myself and them I have been obliged to make these remarks.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
THE EX-EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Bombay, 15th March 1842.

P. S. As you took a portion of a letter published in the *Gazette* of Monday in order to form the ground of the attack on me, you in fairness will, I presume, not hesitate to publish the preceding letter, as my answer and justification.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The following is the result of the trials which have as yet been held before the Supreme Court.

Rama Suttoo, Larceny, Guilty, 18 months House of Correction and hard labour.

Savee Yellapa, Stealing from the person. Guilty—Ten Years Transportation to Sincapore.

Rowjee Yearoba Gheega—Guilty of Larceny, 2 years House of Correction and hard labour.

John Pereira, Lacreny from his Master. Guilty, Five Years Transportation to Sincapore.—March 21.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE NATIVE AID-DE-CAMP.—Azeem Khan, the native soldier on whom Lord Ellenborough has conferred the appointment of Aid-de-camp, was formerly in the 4th Locals, and served in the Afghanistan campaign, under Sir John (now Lord Keane.) It was to him, that Lord K. presented a brace of pistols for escorting a convoy of grain through the Bolan Pass, and defending it in a very soldier-like manner when attacked. We intended mentioning these circumstances yesterday, but were rather pressed for room and time.—*Englishman, March* 8.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AUCKLAND.—We have been requested to state, that Lord Auckland will leave Government House to-morrow morning, at half past six o' clock, for the purpose of embarking on the Steamer *Forbes*, off Chandpaul Ghât, and that any of His Lordship's friends who may be desirous of being present on this occasion, should attend in the Marble Hall of Government House, without special invitation *Hurkaru. March* 11.

MADRAS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.—At the date of our last issue the shipping in the Roads presented an animated and interesting spectacle, the numerous Transports being all first-rate vessels, and the note and bustle of preparation pervading the whole extent of the Beach. Thursday and Friday mornings, being appointed for the embarkation of the 2d and 41st Regiments, the Beach presented at sun-rise a very different aspect to its usual quiet appearance, and the throng of natives and less numerous but still considerable sprinkling of Europeans, betokened the deep interest felt in the welfare of the two gallant Corps now on their way to the China Seas, there we trust to gain fresh laurels for themselves, and honorably to terminate for the general good, one of the most troublesome and undesirable contests we were ever engaged in.

Thursday was the day appointed for the embarkation of the 2d Regiment, and at an early hour the beach was crowded with the usual motley throng it always presents on such occasions. The Regiment arrived about seven, and the embarkation was performed with extraordinary rapidity, although the number of troops and followers amounted to about 1,000. Among the spectators, were Lord Elphinstone and Sir Robert Dick and Staff. The vessels which received the troops were the Urgent, Duke of Bedford and William Money, all of which took their departure in the course of the afternoon. The men embarked in excellent order and in high spirits as testified by hearty cheers; this display of good feeling must have been very agreeable not only to their officers, but to the Governor and Commander-in-chief, proving as it did the undiminished existence of that fine spirit which has ever distinguished the Madras Army—that willingness to serve not only in their own territory, but wherever else the orders of their superiors may dictate.

On Friday morning the 41st Regiment embarked on board the Thames, Percy and Robarts, this division sailing the same afternoon, the Captain of the Thames (the largest vessel) having the command. The gallant 41st took their departure from our shores with the same readiness and in the same excellent spirits as the 2d; nothing in fact could be finer than the conduct of these two corps. We were glad to observe the Governor, with Sir Robert Dick and his staff again present on the Beach, and personally witnessing all the arrangements for embarkation, which could not indeed have better managed. The troop of Horse Artillery embarked on board the Defiance, though this was rather a troublesome affair, the horses not liking their novel situation and being rather frightened at the roaring of the surf. They were of course headwinked and with careful management all got safely on board though one, a fiery animal, was rather restive and knocked down and injured the man in charge of him. The embarkation was naturally accompanied by the usual distresing scenes of leave taking between the Sepoys and their families, but it tells well for the resolution of the men that they stood this, not without being affected indeed, but certainly without the least wavering.

Much credit is due to the various officers upon whom the arrangements of getting off the reinforcement fell—the Quarter Master General's, Commissariat, and Master Attendant's. The labour in these departments for some time past has been extreme, nor has any pains been spared to ensure the welfare and comfort of the men, or to send them to China in the most effective state. The Government has been most liberal, and the various departments most attentive to the wants and arrangements of the Troops on board the transports; for while the superior quality of the vessels affords the most satisfactory guarantee for their safety, the comfort of the men has been an object of no less attention, magazines, arm-racks, horse stalls &c. having been fitted up in the most complete manner. Of this attention both Officers and men seemed fully sensible, no single murmur or objection having we believe been raised by any party.

The remainder of the reinforcement with followers, stores, &c. will embark this morning, in the Lady Flora, Defiance, City of London and Teazer, and by to-morrow nearly all the twelve transports will have left our Roads, in the appearance of which their departure will occasion a very considerable blank. Captain Ford, the old and much respected commander of the Lady Flora, will have command of this division of the transports. The last division of troops will have to await the arrival of the Rohomany. Should further transports be required, the Sesostris and Cleopatra are said to be available for this service.—Spectator, March 12.

THE GOLCONDA.—We are pleased to find that the payment of six months' Batta, has been authorized by the Governor General, to the heirs and representatives of the Officers and men who were lost in the ill-fated transport the Golconda. Much good may be done in our Native Army by judicious and well-timed acts of liberality—how much injury may be effected by a contrary course of proceeding, has never been more fully illustrated than of late.—Ibid.

The *John Fleming* has been engaged as a Transport for the China Service, and will convey the Sappers and Miners as soon as the Vessel can be got ready.—*Athenæum, March* 12.

The *Charles Dumergue*, Captain Crawford, from Coringa 20th and Vizagapatam 21st February, arrived on Thursday with the following Passengers; Mrs. Maj. Campbell and three children, Mrs. McDougal and two children, Mrs. Middleton and two children, Mrs. Preston and child, Assistant Surg. O. Moore, M. B. and Ensign Bartley 17th N. I.

The *Scotia*, Captain J. Campbell, from Calcutta 21st February, arrived yesterday morning. The following is a list of her Passengers; Mesdames Tucker, Beaty, McGregor, Knox, Shaw, Ross, and McDonald. Rev. J. J. Tucker, W. T. Trotter Esq. Ben. C. S. P. McDonald Esq. G. A. McCowan, Esq. G. A. Drummond Esq. (died at Sea, 26th February) Lieutenants Green, 3d Buffs and Guynor 1st European Regiment, Mr. Robert Ross, *fifteen* children and *twelve* Servants.—*Id.*

CEYLON.

Her Majesty's Ship *Endymion*, Capt. The Hon. F. W. Grey, from Bombay, bound to Trincomalie and Calcutta; and the Barque *Colonist*, Liesk, from Bombay and Cochin for Singapore, both passed by Galle on the 23d ult: and on the following day the Ships *Mor*, Methven, 6 days from Bombay, and the *Drongan*, Johnston from Bombay and Cochin, both bound to China, passed by that port.

Passengers per Endymion—Major-General Churchill C. B.—*Per Mor*—Capt. Jauncey.—*Herald, March* 1.

The sentence of the General Court Martial by which Lieut. Colonel James Macpherson of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment was *cashiered*, was "approved and confirmed" by Her Majesty; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to pardon this Officer for the purpose of enabling him to retire from the service, receiving the regulated value of his Commission. The Lieut. Colonel will cease to receive pay from this day.—*Ibid.*

SINGAPORE.

JUNKS FROM CHINA.—Yesterday the arrival of another large Junk from China was reported, belonging to Chongliem, which is the fifth of the superior class, of Junks of the season that have arrived and it gratifies us to learn that, notwithstanding the present state of affairs on that Coast, there is every prospect of the number of Junks this season, especially of Tea-Junks, being equal to that of the past year. We understand that from Chongliem and a neighbouring port in the same bay, there are no less than sixteen expected altogether, of which three are already in port—and it is said that new Junks were building to be employed in the same trade, to which the high prices obtained last year for their Teas have given an unusual impetus. *Free Press, Feb.* 10.

TRADE OF SINGAPORE.—We publish below the Official Comparative Statement of the trade of this port for the years 1839-40 and 1840-41, by which the Imports for the latter year, including the trade with Penang and Malacca, are shewn to have amounted to Dollars 14,165,222 or Company's Rs. 31,805,563 being Dollars 2,787,229 over the preceding year; and the exports to Dollars 11,906,392 or Co's Rs. 26,733,801, being Dollars 2,527,637 over the preceding year. This is altogether a larger annual increase than is exhibited by any former statement of the trade we have published, and takes its rise principally in the trade with Great Britain, Bombay, Calcutta and China, the import and export trade with the latter being just about double the amount of 1839-40. In an early number we will have it in our power to enter into a more detailed examination of the Statement, which on the whole presents a very satisfactory result. *Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

February 10, Friends, Hill, Penang 3rd instant.—Earl of Balcarras, Baxter, Manila 2d do.—Mary Ann, Holton, Macao 3rd do.

12. Bencoolen, Caldbeck, Manila 2nd do.—Anonyma, Vaux, Bombay 6th and Point de Galle 23rd ult.

13. Cowasjee Family, Durham, Calcutta 26th January.—Sesostris, Row, Macao 5th instant.

16. Black Joke, McFarlane, Macao 8th instant.

AMERICAN.

16. U. S. Schr. Flying Fish, Knox, Manila 18th ult.

PORTUGUESE.

February.—10, Marquis of Hastings, Silva, Macao 31st ultimo.

DEPARTURES.

February 11, Catherine, Felix, Malacca and Penang.—Dido, Saunders, Calcutta.—Earl of Balcarras, Baxter, Bombay.

12. Harriet, Elvin, Penang.
13. Amelia Thompson, Dawson, Madras.
14. John Henry Yates, Mouher, China.
15. Sesostris, Row, Madras.
16. Anoyma, Vaux, China.—Mary Ann, Holton, Calcutta.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per Mary Ann—Messrs. Thornhill, Jancey and Thompson.
Per Bencoolen—J. Rawson, Esq.
Per Anonyma—Messrs. Prendeast and Cator.
Per Cowasjee Family—Mrs Francis.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Dido—J. Stewart, Esq.
Per Mary Ann, Mrs. Deare and family—Singapore Free Press, February 17.

CHINA.

We yesterday received Singapore papers to the 17th of February and Hongkong papers to the 8th of the same month, with several letters from Chusan and Ningpo, of dates as late as the 17th of Jany. The Singapore papers contain no news; but from the China papers we have culled several items, which will be found under the usual head. Extracts from our Ningpo and Hongkong correspondents' letters we subjoin. Sir Henry Pottinger, it will be seen, had returned to Hongkong on the 1st of Feby., and a few military movements, of minor importance, had taken place, against the district cities of Yuyao, Tsikee and Funghaw, all of which had been temporarily occupied by our troops, the Chinese soldiery, except at Yu-yao, flying from their posts before our troops made their appearance. At Yu-yao, however, they did fight, and about a hundred of them were killed and twenty-eight taken prisoners, including three mandarins, with a single casualty on our side. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, and grain were captured by our troops,—the two first of which were destroyed, and the grain made over to the populace. The common people at Kaug-choo-foo were reported to have risen and driven out the soldiery; and if this be the case, the people in other parts of the country will not be slow in following their example; for the invincible tiger and dragon troops have proved themselves such despicable cowards, in their engagements with us, that their martial accoutrements and high vauntings, will no longer serve to frighten their long-oppressed countrymen.

"*Ningpo, January* 4, 1842.—We have snow on the 14th of last month, and it snowed incessantly for two days. Ever since, the weather has been intensely cold, the Thermometer once as low as 19°.

As there seemed no hopes of getting any money out of the Government, it was determined that the merchants of Ningpo should be made to pay one million of dollars, before any trade was allowed at Ningpo. Various meetings were held by Mr. Gutslauff with the principal merchants, and in order to incline them to the measure, a duty of 5 per cent, was levied on all imports and 10 per cent. on exports, exclusive of a levy by way of ransom, on each cargo, of 10 per cent. Mr. Gutslauff had great hopes of being able to procure the ransom, but the merchants seemed to have been buoying him up with false promises, then some of them went out of town, and, after some delay, it was at last determined to seize the ransom out of goods which lay stored up in the city. This report, some how or other, spread among the Chinese, and, immediately most of the shops were shut up. A chop was also issued, that unless the owners of the numerous junks in the river pay 10 per cent. on their value, they will be destroyed. Whether the threats will be put in execution, remains to be seen.

In imitation of Sir G. Bremer's order of last year, the following was issued on the 10th December:

"The Commander-in-Chief calls the attention of the officers of every class under his command, at Ningpo and Chinghae, to the judicious general memorandum issued by Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer on the last anniversary of Christmas, when H. M. Ships were assembled at Chuenpee, and we cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of all, that in the present position of the squadron, it is no less imperatively incumbent on them to guard, by every possible means, against any intemperance on the approaching festive seasons, and to be strictly careful that there is not the slightest relaxation of vigilance against surprise, which may afford the Chinese a chance of obtaining the most trivial advantage, should any hostile act be attempted.

On Christmas eve, and Christmas night, three boats, well armed, and provided with grapnels, will be required to row guard, &c. &c.

* * * * *

And all persons on those nights are expected to be on board their respective ships, by the setting of the watch.—(8 o'clock P. M.)

Every thing passed quietly, on the above nights, nor is it believed that the Chinese will ever have the courage to become assailants.

For some time previous to the 26th December, reports had been received of a Chinese force of several thousand men, having advanced as far as Yu-Yao, a city which was visited in October by the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* steamers. It is up the N. W. branch of the Tak-e, distant nearly 50 miles from Ningpo by water, but much less by land.

On the 26th more certain information having been received, it was determined by our Commanders-in-Chief, that the best plan would be to dislodge them, rather than wait until they had matured any plans against us.

The *Phlegethon* was sent down to Chinghae for a reinforcement, consisting of about 250 of H. M. S. *Blonde*. She returned early on the 27th, and proceeded up the river along with the *Nemesis* and *Sesostris* steamers, both having a number of men on board. The whole force amounted to about 700 men, headed by their excellencies the Admiral and the General. The *Sesostris*, owing to her draught of water, only reached within ten miles of You-Yao,—the rest of the force arrived about dark. Within half a mile of the city the river branches off to the right, and about a quarter of a mile up this branch, on the left bank, is a small hill, having a Joss-house at its foot, and another on its summit. In these the troops were quartered on the evening of the 27th, and a message was delivered to the inhabitants of You-Yao, that unless they opened the city gates to us next morning, the place would be stormed. At You-Yao there is an old and new town, the former on the left bank, (going up the river,) with its wall in ruins,—the latter on the opposite side, with a tolerable wall round it, and of considerable extent. There are good stone bridges, one having three arches.

Early on the 28th our force was in motion, the sailors going up the river in their boats. No opposition was made to our entering the city, and, mounting the walls, we commenced marching round them. When we arrived near the gate, we were saluted by a shower of matchlock and gingall balls, and, to our astonishment, saw the Chinese forces, or rather part of them, drawn up in very good order in some fields outside the town. Rather a new feature in tactics for an enemy to defend his town from outside. Our men stooped as they ran along the rampart to get to the gate for the fire from the enemy was rather heavy. However, it did no execution, and no sooner did they get sight of our men running towards them, then off they scudded, helter skelter. There was a large barrack outside the walls on a rising ground, at which another considerable number of the enemy were assembled; but their courage could not stand the test of the bayonet, so off they scudded too. Our men followed in full cry, and chased the enemy nearly nine miles across the country, deeply covered with snow as it was. The Chinese made such good use of their heels, that few were shot compared to their original number, which was said to be 1,400 regulars, and 2,000 militia. There was also a report that Lin himself was at their head. A number of common prisoners were made, who were released before our departure, but three being Mandarins, (one having a peacock's feather,) have been detained. The 29th was passed at You-Yao, and a large granary, with the public buildings, were given over to the populace for pillage—(by the bye—*loot* is the fashionable word here).

The presence of soldiers at another town called Tsikee had also been heard of. It is four miles from the chief branch, and our point of disembarkation was about 12 miles above Ningpo. We did not reach this point until dark on the 30th—20 Chinese boats were seized for the accommodation of the troops, and on the morning of the 31st we marched to Tsikee. It is a town of considerable size, surrounded by a good wall,—and, seemingly, a place of some importance. We found the gates open, and not a soldier to be seen—they had evidently fled the night before, or early the same morning. After giving up the public gram, &c., to the people as at You-Yao, the force returned to the steamers and proceeded to Ningpo, the Chinghae reinforcement going on to that place the same night.

In this expedition what was done?—Why nothing. Our men got fatigued in pursuit of the enemy, returned, and left You-Yao, and doubtless the Chinese troops would not be long in getting back to their old quarters, both at You-Yao and Tsikee, so that we are exactly in the same position as before the 28th of December; and such will be the result in almost all our movements, seeing that we cannot keep possession from the scarcity of men—unless our leaders get the crotchet out of their heads—that "We are at war with the Chinese Government and not with its subjects. Why do our successes make no impression on the Emperor? and why will it be necessary to call at Pekin, perhaps at the Emperor's Summer Residence, before he listens to us?—For this reason—we attack merely the government, and its representatives do not and have not, laid the extent and consequences of our victories before the Emperor. Had we burnt Amoy, and destroyed Ningpo, there would have been a cry from hundreds of thousand rendered houseless, which the Emperor must have listened to, or have caused a revolution.

I grant that the policy I advocate is a cruel one, but when we consider the extent to which we are involving ourselves by a protracted war such considerations should have small weight, particularly as more severe measures, by causing a more speedy settlement of our differences, will, in the end, prove less disastrous. The present measures of our *Executive* leaders may have mercy on its side, but cannot be called either decided or prudent. On the arrival of the 26th Regt. from Hongkong, it is whispered, that we will advance upon Keang-choo-foo, and there, doubtless, it will be the old story, the enemy will retire, and so will we. Before going there we must leave Ningpo. What have we gained towards bringing this war to a termination by occupying it for four months? Nothing. Has nothing then been gained? O, yes!! the Prize Court has dotted down "one million of dollars for allowing free trade at Ningpo," or will do so soon.

January 12.—The Plenipotentiary is going down to Macao immediately in the *Blenheim*, and the Admiral goes over to Chusan for some days, to hold Courts Martial.

On the 10th January, another force of about 500 men, soldiers and blue jackets, proceeded up the southern branch of the Tahea, their object being to visit Fongwha. The steamers could only ascend about 23 miles, owing to a bridge of five arches thrown across the river. At that point the soldiers landed, the blue jackets in the boats went further up the river, and landing, marched to Fongwha, which is eight miles inland. It is a place of small size, surrounded by a wall, which in many places has fallen down.

The Chinese troops had left previous to our arrival, so we had nothing by our visit, except a very uncomfortable night, passed in the chief magistrate's house and offices, and a tiresome march back to the steamer next day.

I must mention, that owing to the great scarcity of provisions for the troops in our store ships, the bread and rum being done, and but little salt provisions remaining, it may seem advantageous to conciliate the people of this province, so that supplies may not be wanting, but this is an objection which only applies if it is insisted on, that we must stay at Ningpo. China, that could be held by a small garrison, and have men-of-war in the river, whilst the rest of the troops remain at Chusan.—I don't believe that island to be an unhealthy residence, indeed the detachments who have been there since our arrival, show the contrary, the former troops must have suffered from severe exposure. During all the past months the Ningpo province would have been in a state of commotion, instead of benefiting, as it now does, to a certain extent, from our presence.

January 15.—There is a report floating about that the populace at Kang-choo-foo have risen against the soldiery, and driven them out of the city, also that they have robbed the treasury.

In some numbers of the *Pekin Gazette*, which fell into our hands at Tsikee, the Emperor expresses himself very bitterly against the British, and says, he is determined to fight until we are exterminated. Surely this must indicate *ignorance* as to our successes, or a want of head to draw an inference from them.

The following is from the letter of our Hongkong correspondent:—

"Nothing of any moment has transpired in respect to the further operation of the force; and as far as the ultimate object of the expedition is concerned, we are precisely in the same position as when we first put its wheel in motion. It is, however, to be hoped, that the contemplated movements of Sir Henry Pottinger to the Court of Pekin, and the adoption of other stringent measures, such as the seizure of Chinese junks and the close blockade of all the principal ports about Canton and its neighbourhood, will, at once, decide the result of that mission, and lead to a speedy and final termination of the present most expensive and equally ruinous service, to both countries. We have, however, as yet made no impression on the minds of the Chinese, notwithstanding the late brilliant and successful achievements of our arms in almost every quarter to which they have extended, and hence conclude that a series of equally brilliant operations remain to be bisoned on our executioner, previous to the attainment of that peace, which is both desirable and beneficial to the two nations. In proof of this assertion, we need only refer to the present state of the fortifications in Canton, which are said to have been re-built and improved on a scale, the most magnificent imaginable, and to the unceasing activity that still exists to render the whole in as complete and perfect a state of defence is the nature of the country and the resources at command will admit.

"You will be glad to learn, that such portion of the officers and crew, who were fortunate to escape with their lives from the *Madagascar* steamer, burnt at sea, and subsequently held in captivity by the Chinese authorities, have been released and are now at Hongkong. The number saved amounts to, I believe, forty two, among whom are Captain Grattan, of the 18th R. I., Captain Dicey and his Chief Officer, Mr. Oliver, Dr. Maxton, and all the Engineers, with about 30 of the crew. Among the lost, I am sorry to include the names of Messrs. Bowman, Sharp and Wippellair, all of whom met with a watery grave shortly after they had left the vessel. The cause of the fire is attributed to the combustible nature of the coals shipped on board, which, I believe, were Tenasserim; but how far this will be received as sufficient excuse for the *Madagascar's* destruction, by the authorities in Bengal, I shall leave others to decide. Since writing the above, we are given to understand that Captain Dicey, together with a few others of the steamer, have been desired to proceed to the north and report themselves and the disastrous event to the Admiral, when, it is hoped, for the character of those concerned, no blame or neglect of duty will be attached to any of the surviving parties.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 10.

CANTON SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

January 23, Sylph, Guy, from Singapore and Calcutta—H. M. S. Cruizer,—Pearse, esq., commander, from Amoy.
27. Olof Wyk, (U. S.) Meacom from Manila.
29. Sovereign, Chard, from Mazatlan and Sandwich Islands.

Passengers—Per Sylph, A. Dyce and—Morse, esqs. Per Olof Wyk, M. B. Worms and B. A. Barretto, esqs. Per Sovereign, General Crawley, Peruvian army.

SAILED.

January 25, Foam, Grieg, for London.
27. Parkfield, Whiteside, for London.
29. Geo. Washington, (Hmbrg.) Jessen for Manila.
30. Sophia Johns for London—Marquez de Hastings, (Port.) Silva, for Singapore, and Bombay.

Passengers—Per Parkfield, Mrs. Whiteside, and the three Misses Ullman.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Sydney.—Orwell.
For Madras.—Sesostris.
For Singapore.—Mary Ann, 2d inst.

LOADING.

For London.—Earl Grey, John Bibby, Louisa Baillie.
For Liverpool.—Cordelia.
For Bombay.—Maia, Wm. Metcalfe, Lady Grant.—Canton Register, February 1.

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the John Bull January, 8.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Gardner Webster, B. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, to the Curacy of St. Peter's of Mancroft, in Norwich.

The Rev. Hugh Pearson, M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, has been presented to the Vicarage of Sonning, Berks, void by the resignation of Rev. G. E. Howman.

The Rev. James Stoughton Money, B. A., of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of Alderley, in the county of Gloucester.

The Rev. W. Godfery, to the Rectory of Bredicot Worcestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

The Rev. Thomas Hughes, M. A., of Wickham Market

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has been elected to the Head Mastership of the Woodbridge Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Woodthorpe Collett.

The Rev. Stuart Corbett. M. A., son of Archdeacon Corbett, has been presented to the Living of Ordsall. Yorkshire, vacant by the demise of the Rev. Francis Foxlowe, Patron, the Right Hon. Lord Wharncliffe.

The Rev J. Edwards, to the Perpetual Curacy of Trinity Church, Southport, Lancashire.

The Rev. C. W. Richards, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Chad, Lichfield.

The Rev. J. Bartlett, to the Curacy of Leominster.

The Rev. W. Renaud, to the Curacy of Norton-by-Daventry. S. E. 6.

ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Sevice Gazette, Jan. 8.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—W. W. P. Johnson (late of the Winchester), to the rank of captain; J. N. Notts, from the Excellent to the Firebrand.

Lieutenants—J. H. Murray (Flag Lieutenant to Sir H. Digby) to the rank of Commander;—Howit, to the Vanguard; G. Y. Paterson, to the Ferret;—C. Dyke, to the Cambridge; L. de T. Prevost, to Vernon; H. Bacon, to Calcutta; E. M. Leycester, to Indus; E. F. Roberts to Inconstant; W. Crawford (a), to the Impregnable; J. G. Bickford, to Rodney; C. J. F. Ewart, to Monarch; H. G. Austen, to Magicienne; M. Bourchier, to Ganges; J. M. R. Ince, to Implacable; J. C. Johnston, from Thalia, to Warspite; J. Russell and E. B. Sleeman, Geyser; Hugh Berners, to Lightning; G. T. Paterson (from the Powerful), to Ferret; J. J. B. E. Frere, and W. R. Smyth, to Carysfort; A. E. Wilmot, to Wolverine; Thomas A. B. Spratt, to Beacon; Lord E. Clinton, to Harlequin; Henry J. Nourse, Gabriel Johnston, and R. Hill Wharton (additional), to Southampton; Brook Young, to the Vanguard; and George Snape, to Snipe revenue cutter.

Masters—G. Heather to Geyser; R. Wilson, to Ferret; M. S. S. Burney for rank.

Surgeons—C. Munro, to Carysfort; Robert M'Clean, to Geyser; W. F. Caster, to Growler.

Pursers—Charles Hillier, to Geyser; Thomas Giles, to Carysfort; P. O'Connel, to Growler.

Mates—Edgar Sade (1827), Henry John Giles (1831), Arthur Lucas Mansell (1835), James Beautine Willoughby (1837), to the rank of Lieutenant. H. D. Blanckley, to Illustrious; R. D. Aldrick, to Caledonia; E. B. Rice, to Pelican; T. Berry, to Serpent.

Assistant Surgeons—P. W. R. Sadler, to Minden; Dr. M. M'Kay, to Queen; Dr. J. B. Nicholson, to Thalia, vice—White promoted; R. Douglas, to Calcutta; Dr. W. D. Kerr, to the Ferret; Dr. C. Forbes, to Growler; F. W. R. Sadler, to Minden.

Clerks—W. Bateman, to San Josef; John Chapman, clerk in charge to Pantaloon, vice Bateman.

Master's Assistant—J. D. Milne, to Serpent.

Acting Master—E. F. Cavell, to Shearwater.

Midshipman—G. Digby, to Thalia.

Volunteers, 1st Class—G. Take, E. Grose, H. Lister, and W. Charlton, to Illustrious; J. Curtis,—Dickens, and H. Sheriff, to Queen; D. Spain, to Hazard.

COAST GUARD.

ANNUAL PROMOTIONS FOR 1842.

Com. Digby Marsh, Inspecting Commander at Rottingdean, to be captain.

Lieutenant George Davies, Chief Officer at Chichester Harbour Station, to be commander.

Mate—Mr. J. S. W. Grandy, Chief Officer, to be Lieutenant.

QUARTERLY NAVAL OBITUARY.

Flag Officers—Admiral Sir John Wells, G. C. B., Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G. C. B., Rear Admiral John Wentworth Holland.

Captains—Thomas Garth, Francis Newcombe, John Crispo, Hon. Sir J. A. Maude, Kt., K. C. H., Sir Humphrey F. Senhouse, Kt. K. C. H.

Commanders—John Keenan, Charles Deare, Robert Crosbie, Edward Manby (retired). Osmond Burton (retired). Edward Milner (retired), Benjamin Wilkinson (retired), George Hessey (retired), Thomas Gill (retired), George Falconer (retired), William Styles (retired).

Lieutenants—Charles H. Townley, Charles Wallington, Humphrey Hopkins, Joseph W. Sheppard, Francis Little, E. Browman Nevet, John Wells, John Somerville, James Mathias, John Howard Dean, William Whitfield, Pilcher Ralfe, Alexander C. Dawson, Francis Polwhele, Thomas F. Smith, Richard Roberts, Richard T. Eleveain, Richard Morgan, Alexander G. Rothery, Henry Gaithskell, G. H. L. Bazeley, Robert B. James, Edward Fitzgerald.

Masters—Chris. Simpson, John T. Court, George Dawson.

Surgeons—Thomas King, John Tuttiett, James Carruthers, Robert Dickson.

Assistant Surgeons—William B. Marshall, George F. Rome, James C. Motley, John Hodge.

Pursers—Samuel Curry, John Stignant, Robert Young, John Jermain; Robert Sheppard.

ROYAL MARINES.

Major General George E. Vinicombe, Lieutenant Colonel N. H. English, First Lieutenant George Grieve, First Lieutenant G. F. Phillps, Second Lieutenant Thomas Bond, Second Lieutenant Henry Mosa.

The Naval Quarterly Obituary, just published, reports the demise of three admirals; five captains; eleven commanders; twenty-three lieutenants; three masters; four surgeons; four surgeon's assistants; and five pursers. In the corps of Royal Marines are one major general; one lieutenant colonel; two first lieutenants, and two second lieutenants.

The "St. Helena Regiment," the intended formation of which we announced on the 11th ult., was gazetted last night. The way in which it has been officered is highly commendatory, and reflects great credit upon the General Commanding in Chief. The corps is to consist of five companies of seventy-five men each. Two hundred and fifty of these men are to consist of volunteers from regiments serving at the Cape of Good Hope, and one hundred and twenty-five are to be recruited for in London and the vicinity.

Funeral at Stoke Park, Windsor, a celebrated Waterloo Charger.—This well-known old campaigner, who had carried the gallant Major General Sir Wm. Gomme through the three memorable days of Waterloo, died of old age on the 30th of December last, at Stoke Park, the seat of Granville Penn, Esq., where, for many years past, he had been enjoying his "otium cum dignitate." On Saturday last he was buried in a romantic spot in the "classic grounds of Stoke," with military honours. After being lowered into his grave, in the presence of many spectators, three volleys were fired over him, under the command of an old Waterloo man, the firing party consisting of the keepers and others on the estate. Old Charger, as he was called, was a universal favourite. He was allowed the full range of the park during the summer months, and in the winter season he was fed with corn, and had every care and attention paid to him up to the day of his death. He was an aged horse at the time he was ridden in the "battle-field," and is considered to have nearly arrived at the extraordinary age of forty. He was a remarkably fine chesnut horse, and stood about 16 hands high. On the 17th of June he received a gun-shot wound in the hind quarters, and the bullet was not extracted until after his death.

Mates.—The mates of the Royal Navy are to take rank on the *Navy List*, in future, according to their first warrants as such, agreeable to the following regulation:—"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that, in cases of a midshipman having completed the required time to entitle him to pass for a lieutenancy, when the ship to which he belongs shall happen to be detached, so as to prevent his obtaining, at the moment, an examination, according to the established regulations, the captain or commander of the said ship or vessel in which such midshipman may be serving, with the senior lieutenant or second officer, and the master or second master (according to the class of the ship and the rank of the officers on board of her), assisted by the naval instructor, if there be one on board, may proceed to examine such midshipman as to his qualifications to perform the duties of a lieutenant of her Majesty's navy; and if they find him to be, in their opinions, duly qualified, they are to give him a certificate to that effect, dated on the day of such examination, and the captain may forthwith give him an acting order as mate, and if, on the first opportunity that shall afterwards offer for his being re-examined according to the established regulations, he passes successfully, his rank as mate shall be enrolled according to the date of his first provisional certificate above ordered. "Some degree of jealousy existed betwixt the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters of her Majesty's service and the first-class engineers, in consequence of the latter adopting the embossed button on their uniform, instead of engraved buttons, according to order, the following alterations have been made:—With reference to the memorandum of the 24th November, 1837, directing that the first class engineers of her Majesty's steam vessels shall wear the same uniform as the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters of her Majesty's fleet, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct, that the uniform to be worn by the first class engineers, in order to distinguish them from other class of officers, shall in future be as follows, viz: Coat, Blue cloth, double breasted, buttons having a steam-engine with a crown above, embossed on them, to be placed four and four, and a larger button of the same kind on the collar, Waistcoat with buttons similar to those on the coat. Trouspes plain blue cloth. Cap, with a narrow gold-lace band.

Spirit of the European Press.

The War in China.—Since the publication of our last number, accounts have arrived of fresh triumphs achieved by our seamen and soldiers over the troops of the Celestial Empire. The fort of Amoy, accounted by the Chinese a perfect masterpiece among works of defence, was attacked on the 27th of August last, and after four hours' firing, reduced and taken. Not fewer than five hundred pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors. Large magazines of small arms and warlike stores were likewise captured, and a fleet of junks and war-boats shared the fate of other fleets encountered under similar circumstances, in other parts of those seas. All this ought to be, and doutless is, very gratifying to our national pride. But we have something more to make a song about, than a mere vulgar victory. The battle was fought, and the victory won without the loss of a single life, at least, on the part of the conquerors. Now this is truly a novel method of carrying on war. Hostile armies face each other; they cause the welkin to ring with the tumult of their strife, they expend whole waggon loads of powder, round shot, grape, and all other deadly missiles—and behold—when all is done there is nobody killed. Would it no the much more judicious to adopt the Chinese method at once, and instead of so profuse a waste of valuable ammunition, to set to work with wooden swords upon wooden shields, and rattle away at each other till both parties grow tired of the exercise. Each contest might probably last a little longer than it does, but victory would declare for one of the two sides in the end. And if our people's sense of hearing should happen to prove—as we dare say it would—more enduring than that of the Celestials, why then we might walk into their walled towns—just as we do now—take possession of their tom-toms, and see their Mandarins commit suicide for pure vexation, with the very same *nonchalance* which seems at this moment to characterise all our proceedings towards the Brother of the Moon, and his loving subjects.

It is in truth a new feature in military despatches, that they describe the combats of line-of-battle ships with heavily armed and well-garrisoned shore batteries, yet make no mention at all of broken heads or fractured limbs on either side. It is more curious still, to find that troops can land in the face of an enemy's batteries, storm his works, take his cannon, and carry every thing before them at the point of the bayonet, without shedding a single drop of blood, or losing one man out of their own ranks. Still, let us not deceive ourselves. The war with China is only beginning. It never ought to have begun—it never would have begun, had not Whig folly been permitted, in punishment of our national sins, to preside for a series of unhappy years over our national councils—for it is idle to throw the blame of the rupture upon poor Captain Elliot. No doubt he did contrive to mismanage the part of the business entrusted to him, as probably none but an Elliot could have done; but it is not, to him that we are indebted for a war, our early and bloodless triumphs in which will, unless great moderation as well as firmness be exercised tempt us on and on till we become involved in very serious difficulties. There would have been no quarrel with China to-day, had not the Whigs deprived the East India Company of their most valued privilege—of a privilege valuable to them, and to the nation no wise injurious—we mean the monopoly of the teatade. We write these words in perfect conscientiousness of the sort of reception which they will meet with everywhere. The very term *monopoly* is in the hearing of the political economist, as discord in that of the musician. Nevertheless we repeat our assertion, that all this confusion, of which we are as yet only in the beginning, and of which it is possible for living man to say when the end will come, is attributable to a legislative measure against which, though he could not stop its progress, even in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington entered a protest, which is still to be found among the records of Parliament. The Duke foresaw and predicted all that has come to pass. But delusive expectation (encouraged by the advocates of free trade), prevailed over the advance of one, whose rare wisdom the experince of every successive year tends only to render more conspicuous. The consequence was that the India Company's control at Canton was superseded. All sorts of irregularities followed; Captain Elliot had neither power enough to keep his own countrymen in order, nor sufficient weight and influence to manage the Mandarins, and the result of the whole is this contest, from which it seems impossible that we can ever derive an accession to our glory, if indeed we be not heavy losers both in purse and reputation.

We are glad that our brave soldiers and sailors have so meekly and mercifully taken possession of Amoy. We trust that more such triumphs await them; but we shall be better pleased still when we learn that there is some prospect of putting an end to hostilities ere yet the Chinese learn how to defend themselves, and the lives of our gallant fellows came really into hazard.

As, however, the mischief is done, and we are, thanks to Whig-Radical guidance, in the midst of the would, we must get out of it as we best may. In this, as in most other difficulties, we must go decisively to work. There would seem to be hopes entertained that the attack on Canton, followed up by the capture or destruction of Amoy, and the other coast defences of the Chinese, will bring the Brother of the sun and moon down to the level of earthly contemplations—in plain English, to his senses; and the rumours which had reached Canton of the fall of Ningpo, the re-capture of Tchusan, and the blockade of the Imperial canal by the forces composing the expedition—in fact, the very circumstance of the stopping to take Amoy, when, from lack of men, it must have been known that it was impossible to keep the place—countenances the conjecture that this is the object of the Plenipotentiary. But, short of the taking of Pekin itself, no lasting impression will be made on the Chinese. The expedition last year stopped at the very point from which it should have commenced a series of well-considered operations. Negociations entered into at the mouth of the Imperial canal, will prove as abortive as those commenced at the mouth of the Peiho, and a third expedition prove the inevitable result of such a repetition of diplomatic imbecility. Stop short of Pekin—the truth will never reach the Emperor, and, unless he be convinced of the futility of resistance, it is quite clear that his people will not. What says Sir Henry Gough of the bearing of the inhabitants on his taking possession of Amoy:—

During our stay upon the island, I did all in my power to prevail upon the respectable merchants and householders, who had so much at stake, to aid me in protecting property, which they readily promised; but their apprehensions of appearing to be on friendly terms with us was so great that I could obtain no effectual assistance from them and was unable even to get a Chinese to remain with the guards at the gates, and point out the real owners of houses within the citadel for the purpose of granting them free egress and ingress.

Though their five hundred cannon had proved insufficient to protect them for a day, though in the power and grasp of the British forces, and though the inducement of saving their property was held out, neither their interest nor their helplessness could prevail over their dread of the Emperor. They even refused to accept at our hands protection from their own countrymen, and the consequence was that bands of marauding peasants entered the town, and the place was pillaged. The decisive blow, we repeat, must be struck at the head—the capital must fall, or the expedition will be nugatory, and we be left, not "as we were," but in an infinitely worse position. John Bull, January 8.

Extracts from New Works.

OUR MESS.

By Harry Lorrequer.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

Chapter VI.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

I have mentioned in my last chapter how very rapidly I forgot my troubles in the excitement of the scene around me. Indeed, they must have been much more important, much deeper woes, to have occupied any place in a head so addled and confused as mine was. The manœuvres of the day included a sham battle; and scarcely had his excellency passed down the line, when preparations for the engagement began. The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field, accompanied by a strong detachment of cavalry; columns of infantry were marched hither and thither with the most pressing and eager haste; orderly dragoons and staff-officers galloped to and fro like madmen; red-faced plethoric little colonels bawled out the word of command, till one feared they might burst a blood-vessel; and already two companies of light infantry might be seen stealing cautiously, along the skirts of the wood, with the apparently insidious design of attacking a brigade of guns. As for me, I was at one moment employed carrying despatches to Sir Charles Asgill, at another conveying intelligence to Lord Harrington; these, be it known, being the rival commanders, whose powers of strategy were now to be tested before the assembled and discriminating citizens of Dublin, Not speak of the eminent personal hazard of a service which required me constantly to ride between the lines of contending armies, the fatigue alone had nigh killed me. Scarcely did I appear breathless at head quarters on my return from one mission, when I was despatched on another. Tired and panting, I more than once bungled my directions, and communicated to Sir Charles the secret intentions of his lordship, while with a laudable impartiality I disarranged the former's plans by a total misconception of the orders. Fatigue, noise, chagrin, and incessant worry, had so completely turned my head, that I became perfectly incapable of the commonest exercises of reason. Part of the artillery I ordered into a hollow, where I was told to station a party of riflemen. Three squadrons of cavalry I desired to charge up a hill, which the seventy-first highlanders were to have scrambled up if they were able. Light dragoons I posted in situations so beset with brushwood and firs, that all movement became impossible; and, in a word, when the signal-gun announced the commencement of the action, my mistakes had introduced such a new feature into tactics, that neither party knew what his adversary was at, nor indeed had any accurate notion of which were his own troops. The Duke, who had watched with the most eager satisfaction the whole of my proceedings, sat laughing upon his horse till the very tears coursed down his cheeks; and as all the staff were more or less participators in the secret, I found myself once more the centre of a grinning audience, perfectly convulsed at my exploits. Meanwhile, the guns thundered, the cavalry charged, the infantry poured in a rattling roar of small arms; while the luckless commanders, unable to discover any semblance of a plan, and still worse, not knowing where one half their forces were concealed, dared not adventure upon a movement, and preferred trusting to the smoke of the battle as a cover for their blunders. The fusilade, therefore, was hotly sustained; all the heavy pieces brought to the front; and while the spectators were anxiously looking for the manœuvres of a fight, the ammunition was waxing low, and the day wearing apace. Dissatisfaction at length began to show itself on every side; and the Duke assuming, as well as he was able, somewhat of a disappointed look, the unhappy generals made a final effort to retrieve their mishaps, and aids-de-camp were despatched through all the highways and byways, to bring up whoever they could find as quickly as possible. Now then began such a scene as few even of the oldest campaigners ever witnessed the equal of. From every dell and hollow, from every brake and thicket, burst forth some party or other, who up to this moment believed themselves lying in ambush. Horse, foot, and dragoons, artillery, sappers, light infantry, and grenadiers, rushed forward wherever chance or their bewildered officer them. Here might be seen one half of a rigiment blazing away at a stray company of their own people, running like devils for shelter; here some squadrons of horse, who, indignant at their fruitless charges and unmeaning movements, now, doggedly dismounted, were standing right before a brigade of twelve-pounders, thundering mercilessly amongst them. Never was witnessed such a scene of riot, confusion, and disorder. Colonels lost their regiments, regiments their colonels. The fusiliers captured the band of the Royal Irish, and made them play through the heat of the engagement. Those who at first expressed *ennui* and fatigue at the sameness and monotony of the scene, were now gratified to the utmost by its life, bustle, and animation. Elderly citizens in drab shorts and buff waistcoats, explained to their listening wives and urchins the plans and intentions of the rival heroes, pronouncing the whole thing the while the very best field-day that ever was seen in the Phœnix.

In the midst of all this confusion, a new element of discord suddenly displayed itself. That loyal corps, the Cork militia, who were ordered up to attack close to where the Duke and his staff were standing, deemed that no better moment could be chosen to exhibit their attachment to church and state than when marching on to glory, struck up with all the discord of their band, the redoubted air of "Protestant Boys." The cheer burst from the ranks as the loyal strains filled the air; but scarcely had the loud burst subsided, when the Louth militia advanced with a quick step, their fifes playing "Vinegar-hill."

For a moment or two the rivalry created a perfect roar of laughter; but this very soon gave way, as the two regiments, instead of drawing up at a reasonable distance for the interchange of an amicable blank cartridge, rushed down upon each other with the fury of madmen. So sudden, so impetuous was the encounter, all effort to prevent it was impracticable. Muskets were clubbed or bayonets fixed, and in a moment really serious battle was engaged; the musicians on each side encouraging their party, as they racked their brains for party-tunes of the most bitter and taunting character; while cries of "Down with King William!" "To hell with the Pope!" rose alternately from either side.

How far this spirit might have extended, it is difficult to say, when the Duke gave orders for some squadrons of cavalry to charge down upon them, and separate the contending forces. This order was fortunately in time; for scarcely was it issued, when a west country yeomanry corps came galloping up to the assistance of the brave Louth.

"Here we are, boys!" cried Mike Westropp, their colonel. "Here we are; lave the way! lave the way for us! and we'll ride down the murthering Orange villains, every man of them!

The Louth fell back, and the yeomen came forward at a charge; Westropp standing high in his stirrups, and flourishing his sabre above his head. It was just then that a heavy brigade of artillery, unconscious of the hot work going forward, was ordered to open their fire upon the Louth militia. One of the guns, by some accident, contained an undue proportion of wadding, and to this casual circumstance may, in a great degree, be a tributed the happy issue of what threatened to be a serious disturbance; for, as Westropp advanced cheering and encouraging his men, he received this wadding slap in his face. Down he tumbled at once, rolling over and over with the shock; while, believing that he had got his death-wound, he bellowed out,

"Oh! blessed Virgin! there's threason in the camp! hit in the face by a four-pounder, by Jove. Oh! Duke darling your Grace! Oh! holy Joseph, look at this! Oh! bad luck to the arthillery, for spoiling a fair fight. Peter"—this was the major of the regiment—"Peter Darcy, gallop into town and lodge informations against the brigade of guns. I'll be dead before you come back."

A perfect burst of laughter broke from the opposing ranks, and while his friends crowded round the discomfited leader, the rival bands united in a roar of merriment that for a moment caused a suspension of hostilities. For a moment, I say; for scarcely had the gallant Westropp been conveyed to the rear, when once more the band struck up their irritating strains, and preparations for a still more deadly encounter were made on every side. The matter now assumed so serious an aspect, that the Duke was obliged himself to interfere, and order both parties off the ground; the Cork deploying towards the lodge, while the brave Louth marched off with banners flying and drums beating in the direction of Knockumaroon.

These movements were conducted with a serio-comic solemnity of the most ludicrous kind, and although the respect for viceregal authority was great, and the military devotion of each party strong, yet neither one nor the other was sufficient to prevent the more violent on both sides from occasionally turning, as they went, to give expression to some taunting allusion or some galling sarcasm well, calculated, did the opportunity permit, to renew the conflict.

A hearty burst of laughter from the Duke indicated pretty clearly how he regarded the matter; and, however the grave and significant looks of others might seem to imply that there was more in the circumstance than mere food for mirth, he shook his sides merrily; and, as his bright eye glistened with satisfaction, and his cheek glowed, he could not help whispering his regret that his station compelled him to check the very best joke he ever witnessed in his life.

"This is hot work, Sir Charles," said he, wiping his forehead as he spoke; "and, as it is now past three o'clock, and we have a privy council at four, I fear I must leave you."

"The troops will move past in marching order," replied Sir Charles pompously: "will your Grace receive the salute at this point?"

"Wherever you like, Sir Charles; wherever you like. Would to heaven, that some good Samaritan could afford me a little brandy and water from his canteen. I say, Hinton, they seem at luncheon yonder in that carriage: do you think your diplomacy could negociate a glass of sherry for me?"

"If you'll permit me, my lord, I'll try," said I as disengaging myself from the crowd, I set off in the direction he pointed.

As I drew near the carriage—from which the horses having been taken, was drawn up beside a clump of beech trees for the sake of shelter—I was not long in perceiving that it was the same equipage I had so gallantly rescued in the morning from the sabres of the horse-police. Had I entertained any fears for the effects of the nervous shock upon the tender sensibilities of Mrs. Paul Rooney, the scene before me must completely have dispelled my uneasiness. Never did a merrier peal of laughter ring from female lungs than hers as I rode forward. Seated in the back of the carriage, the front cushion of which served as a kind of table, sat the lady in question. One hand, resting upon her knee, held a formidable carving-fork, on the summit of which vibrated the short leg of a chicken; in the other she grasped a silver vessel, which, were I to predicate from the froth, I fear I should pronounce to be porter. A luncheon on the most liberal scale, displayed, in all the confusion and disorder inseparable from such a situation, a veal pie, cold lamb, tongue, chickens, and sandwiches; drinking vessels of every shape and material; a smelling bottle full of mustard, and a newspaper paragraph full of salt. Abundance as were the viands, the guests were not wanting: crowds of infantry officers, flushed with victory or undismayed by defeat, hobnobbed from the rumble to the box; the steps, the springs, the very splinterbar had its occupant; and, truly, a merrier party, or a more convivial, it were difficult to conceive.

So environed was Mrs. Rooney by her friends, that I was enabled to observe them some time, myself unseen.

"Captain Mitchell, another wing? Well the least taste in life of the breast? Bob Dwyer, will ye never have done drawing that cork?"

Now this I must aver was an unjust reproach, in as much as to my own certain knowledge, he had accomplished three feats of that nature in about as many minutes; and, had the aforesaid Bob been reared from his infancy in drawing corks, instead of declarations, his practice could not have been more expert. Pop, pop, they went; glug, glug, glug, flowed the bubbling liquor, as sherry, shrub, cold punch, and bottled porter succeeded each other in rapid order. Simpering ensigns, with elevated eyebrows, insinuated nonsense, soft, rapid and unmeaning as their own brains, as they helped themselves to ham or dived into the pasty; while a young dragoon, who seemed to devote his attention to Mrs. Rooney's companion, assumed himself by constant endeavours to stroke down a growing moustache, whose downy whiteness resembled nothing that I know of, save the ill omened fur one sees on an antiquated apple-pie.

As I looked on every side to catch a glance at him whom I should suppose to be Mr Rooney, I was myself detected by the watchful eye of Bob Dwyer, who at that moment having his mouth full of three hard eggs, was nearly asphyxiated in his endeavours to telegraph my approach to Mrs. Paul.

"The edg-du cong, by the mortial!" said he spluttering out the words, as his bloodshot eyes nearly bolted out of his head.

Had I been a Bengal tiger, my advent might have caused less alarm. The officers not knowing if the Duke himself were coming wiped their lips, resumed their caps and shakos, and sprang to the ground in dismay and confusion: as Mrs. Rooney herself, with an adroitness an Indian juggler might have envied, plunged the fork, drumstick and all into the recesses of her muff; while with a back hand she decanted the XX upon a bald major of infantry, who was brushing the crumbs from his facings. One individual alone seemed to relish and enjoy the discomfiture of the others: this was the young lady whom I before remarked, and whose whole air and appearance seemed strangely at variance with every thing around her. She gave free current to her nervous constitution, fell back in the carriage, and appeared bent upon a scene.

"You caught us enjoying ourselves, Mr. Stilton?"

"Hinton, if you'll allow me, madam."

"Ay, to be sure—Mr. Hinton. Taking a little snack, which I am sure you'd be the better of after the fatigues of the day."

"Eh, au, au! a devilish good luncheon" I hinted in a pale sub, the first who ventured to pluck up his courage.

"Would a sandwich tempt you, with a glass of champagne?" said Mrs. Paul, with the blandest of smiles.

"I can recommend the lamb, sir," said a voice behind.

"Begad, I'll vouch for the porter," said the major.

"I only hope it is a good cosmetic."

"It is a beautiful thing for the hair," said Mrs. Rooney, half venturing upon a joke.

"No more on that head, ma'am," said the little major, bowing pompously.

By this time, thanks to the assiduous attentions of Bob Dwyer, I was presented with a plate, which, had I been an anaconda, instead of an aide-de-camp, might have satisfied my appetite. A place was made for me in the carriage; and the faithful Bob, converting the skirt of his principal blue into a grass cloth, polished a wine-glass for my private use.

"Let me introduce my young friend, Mr. Hinton," said Mrs. Paul, with a graceful wave of her jewelled hand towards her companion. "Miss Louisa Bellew, only daughter of Sir Simon Bellew, of——" what the place was I could not well hear, but it sounded confoundedly like Killthiman-smotherum, "a beautiful place in the county Mayo. Bob, is it punch you are giving?"

"Most excellent, I assure you, Mrs. Rooney."

"And how is the Duke, sir? I hope his Grace enjoys good health. He is a darling of a man."

By the bye, it is perfectly absurd the sympathy your third-or fourth-rate people feel in the health and habits of those above them in station, pleased as they are to learn the most commonplace and worthless trifles concerning them, and happy when, by any chance, some accidental similitude would seem to exist even between their misfortunes.

"And the dear Duchess," resumed Mrs. Rooney "she's troubled with the nerves like myself. Ah Mr. Hinton, what an affliction it is to have a sensitive nature; that's what I often say to my sweet young friend here. It's better for her to be the gay, giddy, thoughtless, happy thing she is than——" Here the lady sighed, wiped her eyes, flourished her cambric, and tried to look like Agnes in the Bleeding Nun. "But here they come. You don't know Mr. Rooney? Allow me to introduce him to you."

As she spoke, O'Grady cantered up to the carriage, accompanied by a short, pursy, round-faced little man, who, with his hat set knowingly on one side, and his top-boots scarce reaching to the middle of the leg, bestrode a sharp, stong-boned hackney, with cropped ears and short tail. He carried in his hand a hunting-whip, and seemed, by his seat in the saddle and the easy finger upon the bridle, no indifferent horseman.

"Mr. Rooney," said the lady, drawing herself up with a certain austerity of manner, "I wish you to make the acquaintance of Mr. Hinton, the aide-de-camp to his Grace."

Mr. Rooney lifted his hat straight above his head, and replaced it a little more obliquely than before over his right eye.

"Delighted, upon my honour—faith, quite charmed—hope you got something to eat—there never was such a murthering hot day—Bob Dwyer, open a bottle of port—the captain is famished."

"I say, Hinton," called out O'Grady, "you forgot the Duke it seems; he told me you'd gone in search of some sherry, or something of the kind; but I can readily conceive how easily a man may forget himself in such a position as yours."

Here Mrs. Paul dropped her head in deep confusion, Miss Bellew looked saucy, and I, for the first time remembering what brought me there, was perfectly overwhelmed with shame at my carelessness.

"Never mind, boy; don't fret about; his Grace is the most forgiving man in the world; and when he knows where you were——."

"Ah! captain," sighed Mrs. Rooney.

"Master Phil, it's yourself can do it," murmured Paul, who perfectly appreciated O'Grady's powers of blarney, when exercised on the susceptible temperament of his fair spouse.

"I'll take a sandwich," continued the captain. "Do you know, Mrs. Rooney, I've been riding about this half-hour to catch my young friend, and introduce him to you; and here I find him comfortably installed, without my aid or assistance. The fact is, these English fellows have a flattering insinuating way of their own, there's no coming up to. Isn't that so, Miss Bellew?"

"Very likely," said the young lady, who now spoke for the first time; "but it is so very well concealed, that I for one could never detect it."

This speech, uttered with a certain pert and saucy air, nettled me for the moment; but, as no reply occurred to me, I could only look at the speaker a tacit acknowledgement of her sarcasm; while I remembered for the first time, that although seated opposite my very attarctive neighbour, I had hitherto not addressed to her a single phrase of even commonplace attention.

"I suppose you put up in the Castle, sir," said Mr. Rooney.

"Yes; two doors lower down than Mount O'Grady," replied the captain for me. "But come, Hinton, the carriages are moving; we must get back as quick as we can. Good bye, Paul. Adieu! Mrs. Rooney. Miss Bellew, good morning."

It was just at the moment when I had summoned up my courage to address Miss Bellew, that O'Grady called me away: there was nothing for it, however, but to make my adieus while extricating myself from the *debris* of the luncheon. I once more mounted my horse, and joined the viceregal party as they drove from the ground.

"I'm delighted you know the Rooneys," said O'Grady, as we drove along: "they are by far the best fun going. Paul good, but his wife superb.

"And the young lady?" said I.

"Oh, a different kind of thing altogether. By the bye, Hinton, you took my hint, I hope, about your English manner."

"Eh? why? what did you mean?"

"Simply, my boy, that your Coppermine-river kind of courtesy may be a devilish fine thing in Hyde park or St. James's, but will never do with us poor people here. Put more warmth into it man. Dash the lemonade with a little maraschino; you'll feel twice as comfortable yourself, and the girls like you all the better. You take the suggestion in good part, I'msure."

"Oh, of course," said I, somewhat stung that I should get a lesson in manner, where I had meant to be a model for imitation, "if they like that kind of thing, I must only conform."

MISCELLANEA.

(From the Bell's New Weekly Messenger.)

The Scotchman in London.—His views being directed mainly to commercial pursuits you will find him lodging in the city, at the house of a countryman, of course, but you seldom find him the *habitue* of taverns or coffee houses, for if he does not find a ready market in London for his services he speedily transfers his services elsewhere. For almost every situation of active and business life he is well qualified; but there are pursuits which he monopolizes and makes exclusively his own. He is the gardener and practical agriculturist of the eastern and western hemisphere; he carries the art of production over the globe, and leaves a comparatively niggard soil to fertilize lands more fertile by nature than his own. He is the sheep feeder of the boundless pastures of Australia; in Canada the pioneer of civilization; he is the confectioner and baker of the three kingdoms, and, in London, we are mainly indebted to him for our daily bread. He is the working engineer too over half the globe; the gigantic power developed—nay, for practical purposes created—by one of his countrymen, he delights to subserve; he is the architect, the controller, and the valet of the steam engine. He is a labourer, and successful one), in science, literature, and the arts; trite and tedious would be the task to enumerate the catalogue of eminent persons who claim kindred with him in the range of the learned and other professions. Physicians, lawyers, and merchants, she gives us in abundance, and even presents London with a Lord Mayor.—*Blakwood's Magazine.*

A Mark of the Best Society.—"You are mistaken!" said she, replying to my look, "it was not your dress—it was not your manners. The young gentleman who comes from Bond-street to tune our piano is quite as affable and much more dressy."—"The people at the Royal Lodge probably afforded you some little insight into my condition, as a pretext for your doing me the honour of admitting me to your acquaintance," said I with considerable bitterness, for I was stung home.—"No—it was your voice—it was the hypocritical modulation of your voice that satisfied me you had moved in the best society," replied Miss Vavasour, with provoking coolness. "I saw that you were a 'most delicate monster;' that you had a voice for me, and another for Annie—a third for the pony—a fourth for the lodge-keepers; there was nothing natural about you."—*Cecila Peer.*

Statistics of Suicide.—In the course of an inquest held on Friday evening, Mr. Higgs, the coroner, stated that for the last thirty years the ratio of suicides never varied, as far as regarded the population of Westminster. They were 1 to 8,000 of the population. With respect to the sexes, there were three suicides of males to one of females.

A Strange *Tail* circulated by Post.—A great curiosity was forwarded through the Post Office last week, to a tradesman in Bury (Suffolk). It was nothing less than the pigtail of a Chinaman, or that lock of hair which grows from the back of the head, and is worn by the Chinese at considerable length, and held by them in the highest veneration. It was cut from the head of one of the Chinese who was captured at the taking of the fort of Chumpee, on the 12th of January last and the poor fellow is reported to have lost his life almost at the same moment, that his carefully cultivated tail was cut from his head. The lock of hair is more than a yard in length, beautifully plaited and is of a rich glossy jet black.

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